

SPECIAL SALE

Men's and Boys' Overcoats
and Children's clothing
Beginning New Year's Day

H. LEWIS'

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Cloaks Have Taken A Tumble.

From this on you can cut our price in
two—

A \$ 5.00 Cloak goes at \$ 2.50
A 7.00 " " " 3.50
A 10.00 " " " 5.00
A 12.00 " " " 6.00
A 15.00 " " " 7.50
A 20.00 " " " 10.00
A 25.00 " " " 12.50

Very little in this deal for us—more for
you. Go they must.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

The New Drug Store

is headquarters for almost everything in the line of Toilet Articles, including Per-
fumes comprising all the latest odors, all dainty and lasting.
We want you to see the new line of hair brushes.

All Standard Patent Medicines are Carried

and the most careful attention is given to the filling of prescriptions. The purest of
Drugs are used in all work. No errors are made here.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

CUT GLASS NOVELTIES.

SPLENDID VARIETY, NEW DESIGNS.

Finest line of Parlor Lamps in Northern Wis-
consin. Shades to suit, the color fancy of all.

Decorated China Ware from cheapest to pieces selling
for \$20.00 each.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY,
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

FATAL CHRISTMAS SHOT

George Vieau Meets Death as the Result of
Trouble He Created in a Three
Lakes' Saloon.

The village of Three Lakes in this county had a shooting affair Christmas day which resulted in the death of George Vieau, a young man from Green Bay, who has worked in the woods and mills about Three Lakes for the past five years. The man who fired the shot was Frank Schmitt, bartender in the saloon of Henry Gensler, proprietor of the Lake View house. The story of eye witnesses is that Vieau entered the saloon along with two companions, and considerably under the influence of liquor, so much so that Schmitt would not give him any more. Vieau indulged in considerable abuse of the bartender but soon left the room, only to return in a short time and renew his abuse, which was followed this time by an assault. He struck Schmitt several times, blinding his eye, but finally left the place. He visited another saloon where he got drinks and indulged in threats to do up Schmitt. The latter heard of these and armed himself. Vieau went back again for more trouble and was ordered out of the place. He refused to go, continued his threats and was shot. The bullet entered his body just below the ribs on the left side, inflicting a fatal wound. He was attended by Dr. Packard, who pronounced the wound fatal. His parents arrived at Three Lakes from Green Bay and brought him here to St. Mary's hospital where he died Monday morning. The body was taken to Green Bay for burial. Schmitt made no attempt to avoid the authorities, and was placed under arrest. He appeared before the Municipal Judge here and was held on the charge of assault with intent to do great bodily harm. The hearing will come up in Municipal Court on a new warrant charging murder, as soon as the District Attorney and A. W. Shelton, who will defend Schmitt, agree on a date. The sympathy of Three Lakes people seems to be largely with Schmitt, who has always borne a good reputation, while the unfortunate man, who was killed, bore a reputation for quarrelling when drunk. He was once before shot, but survived.

Terribly Bereaved.

Caleb Ozden, the son of John A. Ozden, formerly editor and proprietor of the Antigo Republican, was almost instantly killed last Wednesday while assisting his father work a power sawing machine on their big farm at the outskirts of the city. A traction engine was operating the saw which was revolving at a terrific speed when it broke in fragments a large section striking the young man in the face and penetrating the brain. Death resulted within a few hours, the terribly injured boy being unconscious when the end came.

The dead boy was about 22 years of age and a diligent man, service on the farm, taking active interest in the work and being almost invaluable to his father. The terrible happening followed a previous calamity which Mr. Ozden suffered two years ago by a fire, which destroyed his farm buildings.

Mr. Ozden has the universal sympathy of all in this section in this hour of his deep affliction and sorrow.

A New Wreck.

The Ideal Steam Cooker is a new invention to lessen and make easy the work of the housekeeper. Its advantages are thus briefly summed up. A whole dinner may be cooked at once covered up and let alone until ready to serve; overcooking or burning is impossible. A meal can be kept for hours without spoiling; tough meats and game are made palatable and tender. No nourishment lost by evaporation. Jokes of meats preserved. It is a big fat saver. The prices are reasonable.

Injured in Railway Wreck.

Dr. Stewart, whose home is at Oshkosh, but who has been practicing here for some weeks, with offices at the Fuller House, received a telegram Friday that his family was in the great wreck on the Grand Trunk railway in Canada, where more than a score of passengers were killed. Press dispatches announce that the doctor's wife suffered some bad scalp wounds and a broken jaw. One of his sons had an arm broken. Serious injury was done them. The doctor has not yet returned here.

Roller Skating Season Open.

The Armory rink will open the season for roller skating on Saturday, Jan. 3. The floor has been prepared with care and will be in a splendid shape for skating. A band of music will be in attendance to furnish inspiration to the skaters and everything done to make the rink a success. Admission for Saturday afternoon will be 10 cents. In the evening the admission will be 25 cents with skates furnished. Spectators in the gallery will be charged 10 cents.

POSTAL CHANGES IN RURAL ROUTES.

New Ratings of the Postoffice Department Thought to be Beneficial.

The Government superintendent of rural free delivery, has issued an order that promises to be greatly appreciated by merchants, newspaper publishers and advertisers, throughout the country. The order directs that the postmaster at each office from which a rural free delivery route starts shall post conspicuously in his office a list of the patrons of each delivery route.

In addition to being an accommodation to merchants and advertisers the department expects that the operation of the order will be a revenue producer for the postoffice department. The assurance that the list furnished are names of actual patrons of the delivery routes is expected to stimulate mail advertising and thus increase the revenues. The order will become effective Jan. 1.

The department has made another ruling which will be appreciated by all patrons of the free delivery routes. Recently some postmaster refused to hunt up and hand out the mail of a rural route patron of the postoffice, thinking that he was not required to do so. The case was called to the department's attention, and their ruling is that when patrons of rural routes call at their postoffice for their mail during the hours the postoffices are regularly open to the public for transaction or business it should be delivered to them. Patrons are not required to rent boxes in order to obtain this service.

Some Pointed Views on Teachers.

Miss Myra Germond of this city has a signed article in Saturday's Milwaukee Journal in which she advances some pointed reasons for the scarcity of competent teachers. One of the reasons assigned is the smallness of wages, and the other is the failure of Normal school authorities to recognize the qualifications and talents of their pupils. She says that if they were given a foresight which would enable them to know which of their pupils would make successful teachers that the schools would not be afflicted with incompetents simply because they were Normal graduates. Miss Germond's article also ascribes considerable of the failure to secure competent teachers to the composition of our school boards, in that they are generally made up of a majority whose time and energies are so completely exhausted by business matters of their own that they cannot give school affairs the attention that a membership of the board demands. The article is one that is likely to be discussed with considerable interest in teaching circles.

Married Wednesday Morning.

Miss Laura Mellie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Mellie, was married Tuesday at the Catholic parsonage to Mr. Peter Meagher, of Ironwood, Mich., Rev. Father Schmitt performed the ceremony which was witnessed by a number of relatives and friends. The newly wedded pair took the North-Western train to Chicago, where they will remain for a week or more. Mr. Meagher is a fireman on the North-Western road. They will reside at Ironwood.

New Officers.

At a meeting of the S. H. and L. F. of A. held the 29th day of December, the following officers were elected for the next six months:
Ordf.—Henry Roman.
Vice Ordf.—S. P. Hanson.
Sec.—Andrew Olson.
Fin. Sec.—M. E. Berg.
Treas.—H. Anderson.
Marshal—Gust. Swobberg.
Chaplain—Sam. Soderberg.
Lodge Guard—G. Hestey.
Outer Guard—Gust. Swobberg.
Librarian—Anton Hansen.
Manager—Olof Goldstrand.

A Small Blaze Yesterday.

The house of, Walbach street, in the Sixth ward, owned by T. L. Givney and occupied by Geo. C. Pingry, caught fire yesterday morning and for a time it looked as though it would be destroyed. Good work by the fire department held the blaze to one side of the roof and the damage was not great. The building was insured.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I take this means of notifying the tax payers of the Town of Sugar Camp that I have the tax roll of said town at my house near the County poor building where taxes may be paid.

Dated December 3, 1902.

L. D. HAYMOND,

Town Treasurer.

Jim Catfish Caught.

Jim Catfish was brought before U. S. Commissioner Levi J. Billings charged with introducing whiskey upon the Lac du Flambeau reservation. He waived examination and was held to court for trial at the next term of the U. S. District Court at Madison.

Schools Will Open Monday.

The city schools open next Monday morning, after a two weeks' vacation, which was fully enjoyed by teachers and scholars alike.

A BIG YEAR'S BUSINESS

Rhinelanders Merchants Report More Sales
and Better Business Than in Any
Previous Year.

Rhinelanders merchants have had a prosperous year. They have had as large a volume of business, in some lines, volume of business, than in any 12 months of their business career here. Especially has the holiday trade been extensive and a splendid good feeling exists among the merchants. The purchases made included for the most part articles of use and value, although the toy and holiday goods departments did a fairly good business. The New North has made a canvass of the stores and almost without exception the verdict is that they have been satisfied with their trade during the year and especially well pleased and profited by the December business. The reasons for this state of affairs are easily found. The workmen who reside here have had plenty to do at good wages. General business outside of merchandising has been profitable; manufacturing has paid immensely and the matter of farmer's trade does not want to be overlooked in this calculation. There are good many more about here now than before. Their trade is a great factor to our merchants who realize thoroughly the importance of the trade and the possibilities the future holds out for Rhinelanders to become one of the greatest distributing points in the entire state. For a distance of one hundred miles both east and west along the "Soo" Line is a market which will be Rhinelanders'. The country will some day be dotted with farm houses such as now are seen in Portage, Marathon, Taylor and other neighboring counties which have gone through the transformation we are now going through, and all within the past dozen years. North and south, on the North-Western line is a country, all tributary to this city which extends one-half the distance to Antigo and to Iron county on the north. It is a fertile and splendid country, capable of supporting thousands of families. It is all settling up and every settler who locates on any of the land within the great area described, finds that his logs and wood are going to come to the Rhinelanders mills and factories; that the wants of himself and family are to be supplied from Rhinelanders stores and that he will be as much benefited to the city and its business houses as though he lived within it. This is an old story which has been hashed over and over by papers all over Northern Wisconsin and it is a story that has been scoffed at for years, by the croakers of this and every other community affected. But the business men know that already they are feeling the beneficial effects of the farmers' trade. History, at our own door almost, in other counties, shows what ours will be. Added to this great cause for satisfaction with our city's future, is the fact that the two new departures in the business life of Rhinelanders viz: the building of the new refrigerator factory and the location of the Soo Line's division at this point, both of which we will get benefit from early in 1903 will put the city itself in better shape than it was ever before. We lost some things which seemed hard to lose. Our business men are doing more business than ever before; our prospects are brighter than ever before; and we will have in the year which starts today the best times and the best trade that Rhinelanders has ever had. It will help some if everyone here will boost. Don't knock, don't kick on the prospects. You'll have to take it all back. So be a pusher for the place. Talk for it. Work for it. Don't then croaker.

THE ELKS' CHRISTMAS PARTY.

It Was the Greatest Success Ever Attempted Here and Pleased Everybody.

The Christmas entertainment given by the Elks at the Armory on Thursday last was fully up to all expectations. The conception of the affair and preparations for it indicated that it would be the greatest success ever attempted in that line here, but it was really a jollier, merrier, and better attended Christmas show than even the Elks themselves had hoped for. The day was cold but the little ones flocked to the Armory by hundreds. It was a great sight for the older ones, who also attended in great numbers. The center of our Armory's great floor was filled with expectant, happy and ever moving children. The place has never before held such a crowd. The preliminary half hour before exercises began was really about as interesting to grown people as the program. The little folks antics delighted the crowd. There was interest in the remarks by Rev. Wilson and D. H. Walker, also made by the male quartette and mandolin club, but when Santa Claus and the bear came the big auditorium was filled with the shouts of delight from all the little throats. Candy and nuts were plentifully served to all and the affair was one long to be remembered. The Elks' lodge of Rhinelanders can well be pleased at the many words of commendation spoken.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Recorded With the Register of Deeds for
Week Ending Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Following are the real estate transfers in Oneida County for the week ending Tuesday, December 30, as recorded in the office of the register of deeds:

Wixson-Bronson Lumber Co., to S. G. Tuttle, quit claim deed, N ¹ / ₂ of the NE ¹ / ₄ of Sec. 22, Tp. 25 N., R. 11 E.	\$50.
A. M. Church, to C. Schwartz and John Schwartz, Lot 1, 2 in Sec. 21, Tp. 35, R. 6 E.	\$200.
Charles Chake, to Anna E. Ogden, 1/2 of SW ¹ / ₄ of Sec. 5 and the NE ¹ / ₄ of NE ¹ / ₄ of Sec. 8, Tp. 25 N., R. 9 E.	\$1,200.
James Donnelly, to Donnelly Land & Lumber Co., SW ¹ / ₄ of SW ¹ / ₄ of Sec. 25, Tp. 25 N., R. 10 E., containing 10 acres.	\$1.
Francis C. Eby, to S. G. Tuttle and E. H. Johnson, all timber in SW ¹ / ₄ of SE ¹ / ₄ of Sec. 16, T. 27 N., R. 8 E.	\$50.
Wm. Cashman, to Jas. Donnelly, Lot 9, Block 7 original plat of the village of Three Lakes.	\$125.
E. Shepard to C. E. Baker, Government Lot 7, Sec. 22, Tp. 35, R. 1 E., containing 24 acres.	\$75.

THREE LAKES NEWS.

The new railroad to Pine Lake is progressing very rapidly. The contractors have about 250 men at work on the right of way clearing and grading.

Mr. and Mrs. D. View, parents of Geo. View, arrived here Friday noon from Green Bay. They took George to St. Mary's hospital at Rhinelanders.

J. Bomler went to Minneapolis to spend Christmas with friends. He is looking after the Quail Lumber Co.'s business here.

Otto Back was on the sick list last week but is on the street again. He says vaccination is almost as bad as smallpox.

Dan Dickenson, who went to Oshkosh to the hospital, is on the road to recovery and is expected home soon.

Joe Donnelly and Frank Federer drove over to Rhinelanders Sunday, Donnelly returning in the evening.

A. G. Cook of Woodruff & Maguire Lumber Co. left for Rockford, Ill., last Saturday on business.

O. F. Wisler, a cigar man of Minneapolis, was in town Monday taking orders for goods.

Stewart, the jeweler of Eagle River, was over on business Sunday.

Dr. Packard came over from Rhinelanders to attend Geo. Vieau.

Frank Steiner is busy collecting taxes nowadays.

Henry Gensler drove over to Rhinelanders Monday.

Wm. Hill was a visitor at Rhinelanders Sunday.

A Good Company.

"Was She to Blame" was presented at the Grand opera house here on Christmas evening to a fair sized audience. The company was first-class in every respect and the performance the best seen in the city for some time. The company remained here over Friday and Saturday. On Friday evening they presented "Jack's Lost Paradise," and on Saturday night by special request repeated their production of "Was She to Blame." Small houses greeted both plays.

Henry Chatterton and Ralph Clark returned Monday to Big Rapids, Mich., where they will resume their studies in the Ferris Institute.

NEW NORTH.

REPRESENTATIVE COMPANY.
UNELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

1903	JANUARY	1903
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31		

An Ohio man has brought suit for \$200 damages for a bad haircut. Stear barbership, evidently.

A new anesthetic preparation is known chemically as alkylphenylquinadine.

President Castro, says a New York paper, is five feet two inches tall, and walks with a long, military stride. Is anybody imaginative enough to grasp this combination?

There are ten women in Buffalo who wear men's clothing in order to hold men's positions. "Wearing the breeches" at home, however, still suits many women.

"Tourists and other tramps may write their names here on payment of 6d. Proceeds to go toward fresh paint," states a notice board at the half-way hut on Ben Nevis.

A Kansas jury has established a precedent which may have a bad effect upon brutal husbands. A man who had been arrested for beating his wife was acquitted on the ground that the wife deserved the whipping.

The senate having ratified the treaty of friendship and general relations with Spain, the bonds of amity are again welded so that we can hardly notice the place where they were repaired. It is possible, however, that Spain has a better eye for discovering flaws.

Probably the oldest team of horses in New York is owned by a farmer in Schenectady county. The combined age of the two is 70 years, one being 32 and the other 38 years of age. Notwithstanding their extreme age the horses are still doing farm work, looking well and taking three meals a day.

A play introducing the Med Piper of Hamelin is about to be produced in Vienna. Staggered, the actor who is to appear as the Piper, will have as realistic accessories a vast number of tame rats—hundreds of them—which are being trained to follow him across the stage. It is expected that this will be quite a treat to the women on the stage and those in the audience.

A leading English chemist, Dr. Redwood, says that if it were generally used for fuel in London the great institution known as the London fog would absolutely disappear. The doctor says that the fogs are caused by unburned carbon suspended in the air, and originating from the thousands of factory chimneys belching out smoke. There is no carbon or ash from oil.

A curious example of the reward of excessive virtue in the case of certain British pickle manufacturers who have been making their pickles for a little more than a pint, to be on the safe side of the British law. When these pickles arrived at Canada they found that there was a law in operation which provides that any package measuring more than a pint must pay duty as a quart.

The supreme court of Nebraska has upheld the common law marriage statute of that state. The case was one wherein the husband declared his marriage void because it had been performed less than six months after his wife had declared a divorce from a former husband. The court declared such a marriage unlawful, but held that the common law marriage statute legalized the union, because the couple had lived together after the statutory period had elapsed.

Wall street has a "no-overcoat" brigade, which includes among its members some of the richest and best known men in New York. Two of its best-known figures are Ogden Mills, the multimillionaire, and John D. Rockefeller, the oil king. Neither could have an overcoat for every hour of every working day and extra coats for Sundays and holidays if he so desired. It is said that they wear them, however, if it must be bitter weather indeed when they are seen in overcoats in the financial district. It is a great fad.

Here is another attack on the barbership. A lawyer in Canton, O., has sued a barber for "practicing law" for \$500 damages. He asserts that while he was sleeping a barber's chair in the defendant's shop his hair was cut in a "very artistic manner," so that he is "an object of ridicule among the practicing attorneys" of Canton. A man who goes to sleep in a barber's chair doesn't lose one's hair. He is guilty of contributory negligence, and has no remedy if his hair is not shaved to his taste. The barber thought he'd do a good job.

Mexico has granted a concession for the establishment of large car works in that country. If something of that kind could be done for each of the Central American republics, there would probably be a great slump in their marital activity. Keeping a man busy keeps him from dreaming of making a picture of himself, and turning his thoughts in the direction of making money for himself breaks him of the habit of wasting time devising ways to win political office. Mexico's best and to become a great country if the crop of Diaz statesmen holds out.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

The president and family returned from a trip to Rapidan, Va. The Roosevelt family had a merry Christmas at the white house. There was general observance of the day in America and foreign lands. Notwithstanding President Roosevelt still urges upon the powers reference of the Venezuelan dispute to the Hague court, it is expected he will act as arbitrator rather than have arbitration fail. It is said he has recommended Secretary Hay as a substitute.

THE EAST.

A fierce blaze almost totally destroyed the big seven-story piano factory of Ernest Gobbler & Bros., New York. Loss, \$250,000.

As the result of a collision between two schooners in Massachusetts bay 11 lives were lost.

Frank Schmidt, of Allentown, aged 62 years, shot and killed his son-in-law, John Grigan, aged 25, in a quarrel at Easton, Pa., and then killed himself.

A negro named Montgomery Godley was taken from the jail at Pittsburgh, Kan., and lynched by a mob because he had shot and killed Milton Hinkle, a policeman.

In Brooklyn six firemen are believed to have been killed by a falling wall at the coopers plant of the Arbutus sugar refinery. The bodies of Battalion Chief Coppinger and an assistant foreman were recovered. Others are buried under hot bricks.

Christmas morning Mrs. McGovern and three daughters were burned to death in the house of Julius King, of Pierrefield, N. Y., a prominent pulp and paper manufacturing town in the Adirondacks.

WEST AND SOUTH.

It is announced that M. J. Carpenter, president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, has been elected vice president and general manager of the Pere Marquette, controlled by the St. Louis & San Francisco line.

While dizzy Harrison S. Potter, a crippled young man from St. Joseph, Mich., fell 12 stories from a window at the Great Northern hotel, Chicago, and was killed.

The sudden death is announced of ex-United States Senator Dwight M. Sabine, of Minnesota, in Chicago. He was stricken with heart disease.

Edward Fairless, aged 16, shot and killed Thomas Barker at Shannon, Tex. Barker was tried for the murder of the father of young Fairless some years ago and was acquitted.

At David City, Neb., Lena M. Lillie was arrested, charged with murdering her husband. The arrest has caused a sensation. Harvey Lillie was shot dead in his bed in October, supposedly by burglars.

A Norfolk, Va., dispatch says two men were killed and another fatally injured in an explosion of the boiler of the towboat Lizzie Massey, on the southern branch of the Elizabeth river.

The band of safe robbers, which has been terrorizing central Illinois for the past year, robbed the post office at Leroy Monday night of \$1,000 in money, stamps and registered letters.

At St. Joseph, Mo., the Chase & Son candy factory burned, with \$105,000 loss. Two girls were fatally hurt.

Sale has begun of the 50,000 souvenir gold dollars coined for the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

Over 100,000 signatures have been secured to the petition asking the Illinois legislature to erect a monument to the memory of Richard Yates, the war governor of Illinois.

By a collision between two freight trains of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, at Petersburg, Ill., Fireman J. A. Wright, of Springfield, was killed.

Horns of the Union Stock Yards company, at South Omaha, Neb., burned, together with 500 sheep, entailing a loss of \$20,000.

Flames broke out at Bloomington, Ill., in the middle of the building occupied by W. A. Nicholas & Co., dry goods and ladies' furnishings, destroyed that structure, and caused damage to adjacent property. Total loss, about \$200,000.

It is reported that thousands of cattle are starving on the ranges in northwestern Colorado. The cattle are snowed in on the high ranges in Routt and Rio Blanco counties, without pasture and without water. It is impossible to get feed to them.

Harry Adams killed his wife with a shotgun and then blew his brains out at Algonia, Ia. The couple had been quarreling for six months.

A furious storm which blew snow and zero weather over the upper peninsula of Michigan for 24 hours, rendered street car traffic temporarily impossible and made railroad transportation slow and uncertain. Cab and carriage drivers in St. Louis struck for higher pay. Funerals and social functions are held up.

Indianapolis, Ind., after January will be the labor headquarters of over half a million union workers in America. Officials of over 400,000 American and Canadian workmen will locate there.

Jack Donahue, chief of detectives, was shot and killed on the street by Frank Dougherty, a race track follower, at Hot Springs, Ark., while trying to arrest the latter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The death occurred of Most Rev. Frederick Temple, archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, who had been ill for some time past. A German steamer, the Partillon, having on board a crew of 22 men and six passengers, is reported to have been lost.

The newly-elected president of the Haytian republic, Gen. Nord, took the oath to support the constitution. Tranquillity reigns throughout the republic.

In London Sir William Henry Preece, former president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, declared the Marconi wireless telegraph will never compete with the cable, as messages always can be tapped.

Louise, the crown princess of Saxony, who disappeared from Salzburg castle, is at Geneva with the 25-year-old French tutor of her children. Her brother, Archduke Leopold, is also there, accompanied by a Viennese woman.

Imperial troops were defeated by the pretender to the throne of Morocco after a sanguinary battle. The victor ordered 40 soldiers beheaded.

Replying to an address of the cardinals, who presented their Christmas greetings in the vatican, the pope warned against agitators who seek the downfall of Christian order. The Venezuelan president has accepted the proposal to submit all pending differences to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal, subject to certain conditions which include resumption of the blockade and the return to Venezuela of the first seized by the allied powers.

The German government demands a \$240,000 cash payment from President Castro before consenting to arbitration. The announcement is likely to delay settlement indefinitely. President Castro has caused a new complication by declaring the blockade must be raised immediately and the captured Venezuelan fleet returned before he will agree to arbitration.

LATER NEWS.

The notes received from the European governments interested in the Venezuelan controversy, including Venezuela, agree to submit the question at issue to the tribunal at The Hague.

Sidney C. Lough, former cashier of the defunct State Bank of Northwood, N. D., who pleaded guilty to the charge of receiving deposits in an insolvent bank, knowing it to be such, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$500.

The hospital at Park Rapids, Minn., was destroyed by fire. All the patients were safely removed.

According to the Railroad Gazette, railroad building in the United States for 1902 aggregated 6,000 miles, a total not exceeded in any year since 1883. Second track and sidings are not included.

It is reported that a mob lynched the wrong man at Pittsburgh, Kas. Later investigation of the trouble between Officer Hinkle and the Godley brothers tends to show that Joe and not Montgomery Godley, the man who was lynched, fired the shot which killed the policeman.

The worst gale of many years visited Denmark Christmas night and enormous damage was done to property and shipping.

Fifteen coal miners were killed in a freight wreck near Trinidad, Colo.

The will of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant was filed in Washington. The estate is to be divided into four equal portions.

The American Historical association and the American Economic association are in annual session in Philadelphia.

The Great Northern bridge at Madison, Wash., was swept away by a snowslide.

Representatives of the striking Shopmen on the Union Pacific have gone to New York to attend a conference with the railway officials.

Cardinal Gibbons left Baltimore for Pittsburgh, where he will take part in the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Passionist Order.

The Swedish bark Framma, from Cardiff with 45 tons of coal for the La Guayra-Caracas railroad, a British consignment, arrived off the port of La Guayra, but was ordered to remain outside the blockade line.

Freight handlers and railway clerks in Chicago are preparing to demand more pay.

Fire destroyed half of the business portion of San Pedro, Cal. N. C. Anderson, a capitalist, and H. Swift, a laborer, perished.

Dollie Matthews, an actress at Philadelphia, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid.

A snowslide which razed the bunk house of the Mielie-Gibson mine, ten miles from Lake Kootenai, B. C., is believed to have killed nine men and injured several others.

Queen Alexandra of England gave a Christmas dinner to 600 widows and 800 children of men killed in the African war.

Burglars blew the safe in the bank at Union, Mo., and secured \$15,000, the entire contents.

Two negroes suspected of murdering W. K. Jay, a farmer near Greenwood, S. C., were taken by a mob and lynched.

An oil heater set the bed afire in the home of Mrs. George Campbell, in Milwaukee, and her two children, aged 7 and 13 years, were burned to death.

A train wreck, bringing death to probably more than 30 persons and terrible pain and suffering to fully as many more, occurred at Waukegan, Ill., a station on the Grand Trunk.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of General John C. Fremont, died at Los Angeles, Cal.

The Venezuelan revolutionists have again resumed active hostilities against President Castro. A lively engagement occurred between 1,200 revolutionists and the government forces.

The U. S. army transport Sherman struck a rock near San Bernardino light south of Luzon, sustaining a heavy shock.

TWIN CITY MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Dec. 27.
Wheat—No. 1 northern, 55c; No. 2 northern, 54c; No. 3, 53c. Oats—No. 1 white, 32c; No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30c. Rye—No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 41c. Butter—Creamery, extra, 24c; 24c; 24c. Poultry—Turkeys, 25c; chickens, 18c. Hay—Upland, fancy, \$4.25.
St. Paul, Dec. 27.
Cattle—Steers, \$4.00 to \$4.25; cows, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Hogs—\$2.75 to \$3.00. Sheep—muttons, \$2.00; lambs, \$2.00.

WON'T ACT AS ARBITRATOR.

President Roosevelt Declines Invitation to Arrange Settlement of Venezuelan Dispute—Allies Agree to Refer the Matter to The Hague Tribunal.

Washington, Dec. 27.—President Roosevelt will not be the arbitrator of the Venezuelan controversy. The whole vexatious subject will be referred for adjudication to The Hague tribunal.

Epitomized, this was the situation as it had resulted itself at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting Friday. The meeting was not so long as the sessions of the cabinet usually are. All the members except Secretary Root were present. The Venezuelan question was the principal and practically the only topic of general concern under consideration. Secretary Hay presented the net results of his cable correspondence with the governments at London, Berlin, Rome and Caracas. In accordance with the suggestions made several days ago by President Roosevelt, through Secretary Hay, President Castro, of Venezuela, was reported to have agreed to submit the differences between his government and the European powers to the arbitration of the tribunal at The Hague. The European powers not only consented to submit the controversy to arbitration, but while they had expressed a preference for an arbitration to be conducted by President Roosevelt, they had assented to his suggestion that the matter be referred to The Hague.

The presentation of the case met the hearty approval of the members of the cabinet. No fear is expressed by the administration that the Monroe doctrine will be brought into the controversy in any manner that might result in an embarrassing situation for the United States. Secretary Hay is preparing a note to the powers in which the gratification of this government is expressed for the course agreed upon by them in settlement of the pending difficulties.

President Castro, only by apologizing to Great Britain and Germany for the attacks made upon the foreign legations at Caracas and agreeing to certain conditions upon which the powers insist, can pave the way to have the embargo referred to the Hague arbitration tribunal for settlement. Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Venezuela itself, and the United States all desire to have this course pursued, and unless the South American president displays an uncompromising spirit the difficulty which has involved the leading powers of the world can certainly be settled amicably. The officials here regard it as quite certain that Castro will not show a stubborn spirit when he is made to realize that the powers will not make any more concessions. His apology and compliance with the other conditions, which the state department refuses to discuss, is confidently expected after a little preliminary show of resistance on the part of President Castro. On the other hand, however, it is quite possible that the belligerent South American will decline to apologize, as he may hold that he has nothing to apologize for, and after all, President Roosevelt, as the only way out of the difficulty, would be called upon to arbitrate the question as to whether Venezuela shall apologize to Germany and Great Britain before the points involved in the controversy are submitted to The Hague tribunal.

Allies Agree to The Hague.

Berlin, Dec. 27.—A semi-official note published Friday says: As in the case of the Italian note, the British and German notes on Venezuela presented December 23 declare that if President Roosevelt does not accept the post of arbitrator, the powers would be prepared, subject to certain reservations, to submit the matter to The Hague tribunal.

Opinion in London.

London, Dec. 27.—Except by the opponents of the government who view it as a virtual defeat and as discrediting the ministry, the latest phase of the Venezuelan trouble has been welcomed very lukewarmly. Arbitration by President Roosevelt had been anticipated as so desirable an issue from a difficult business that his refusal, which is regarded as final, has caused keen disappointment. It is foreseen that even if satisfactory conditions to the submission of the disputes to The Hague court can be arranged, this method will entail endless and wearisome details, with no assurance that at the end President Castro still will be in power or Venezuela in the mood to abide by the decision of The Hague. In short, that element of guarantee which would have accompanied Roosevelt's acceptance of the office of arbitrator is now lacking. At the same time it is readily admitted that from the American point of view President Roosevelt has acted wisely in declining to act. The foregoing represents the general drift of newspaper comment this morning.

A DEADLY COLLISION.

Grand Trunk Express Train Crashes Into a Freight-Vice Killed and Fifteen Injured.

London, Ont., Dec. 27.—Five persons were killed and 15 injured in the wrecking of the Pacific express on the Grand Trunk railway, which left here at 9:20 o'clock for Sarnia. Three passengers and the engineer of the freight and the fireman of the express are said to be dead. The Pacific express, which was a fast freight, which was going east at Waukegan, the express train does not usually stop at Waukegan, but goes through the village at full speed. The Grand Trunk officials at once made up a special train of two coaches and four numbers with all the necessary appliances to the scene of the wreck. Since the first report has been directed from regular routes and all being sent over the old Grand Trunk line to Waukegan. The express was a tank locomotive, which was left this city. It is a through run from here to Sarnia, no stops being made at the small stations on the line. The express should have passed the freight at Stratford. The Pacific express connects with eastern trains over the New York Central, Erie and Lehigh Valley at Suspension Bridge.

Currency Transfer.

Washington, Dec. 27.—United States Treasurer Roberts said Friday that so far during December \$1,456,000 in currency had been transferred in New Orleans against deposits in New York; \$700,000 to San Francisco and \$1,200,000 to Chicago. These figures are over \$1,500,000 below those for December, 1900, and about \$2,600,000 below those for last December. No large additional transfers are expected soon.

To Advance Price of Shoes.

Vienna, Dec. 27.—The Austrian manufacturers have decided to advance the price of shoes ten per cent, on account of the higher cost of leather. They claim this step is due to extensive purchases of hides in the European markets by Americans, who have practically cleared out the continental stocks.

Four Injured.

St. Paul, Dec. 27.—A special from Rochester, Minn., says: In a collision here four persons were injured quite seriously. The westbound train on the Northwestern was running by the Red Wing train. A mail and passenger car on the former were overturned and the engine of the latter was demolished.

Red-Cross to Relieve Andalusians.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—The Red Cross society is sending representatives to Andalus to organize relief for the earthquake sufferers and has contributed \$15,200 to the relief fund.

Rough Rider Dies.

New York, Dec. 27.—Dr. Frederick J. Brady, who was a member of Roosevelt's rough riders in the Spanish-American war, is dead in a hospital here from typhoid fever. In the Spanish-American war he was in the engagement at Las Guasimas, the battle of San Juan Hill and the siege of Santiago, making an honorable record.

Plumber Honorably Dismissed.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 27.—Amos Bissell, a plumber of Denver, died Friday of paralysis. Mr. Bissell was a native of Virginia, and had resided here since the founding of the city in 1859.

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NOTED NOVELIST DIES.

Mary Hartwell Catherwood Passes Away at Her Home in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Mary Hartwell Catherwood, the novelist, died of cancer after an illness of three months. The remains are to be interred at Hooper, Ill. Mrs. Catherwood had just passed her fifty-fifth birthday, having been born December 16, 1847, in Laramie, O. She was one of the most widely read novelists in the country. Prior to her illness Mrs. Catherwood was engaged on a novel which she expected to send to her publisher in March. It is a story of Irish Robert Owen, who founded a colony in Posey county, Ind., was the hero. No arrangements have been made for the completion of her work. Some of the most notable of her work were "Crucible of Doom," "Rocky Fork," "Old Caravan Days," "The Romance of Holland," "Stories of Fanny," "Old Kaskaskia," "The White Island," "Days of Jeanne d'Arc," "Spanish Peggy," and "Lazarus." The latter has been dramatized.

Disaster in Ohio.

Stevensville, O., Dec. 27.—Near the Glenrich coal works, across the Ohio river, an Austrian woman living in a house built to start her store with gasoline. An explosion followed and she was burned to death. Her husband and boarders escaped from the boat, but were unable to secure her body. One of the boarders, an Austrian, went back after money he had hid and was killed by powder exploding he had stored there.

Teen Shotgun on Barbours.

Westchester, Pa., Dec. 27.—Lewis Brown, a resident of New Garden, a small village near here, Friday discovered four colored men in his cellar. He procured a shotgun and fired on the quartette, killing one of them. It is supposed that one or more of the others were injured, that traces of blood were found near the house. The men had begged about 20 bushels of potatoes, and were about to depart when discovered. The coroner exonerated Brown.

Jumped Overboard.

Havre, Dec. 27.—Officers of the French line steamer La Touraine, from New York December 15, which arrived here Thursday, report that a saloon passenger, Jean Ekhetaria, committed suicide by jumping overboard December 21.

Will Investigate.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Attorney General Hamilton will investigate a charge that Chicago coal retailers voluntarily pay demurrage on cars, delaying unloading and increasing the shortage so that high prices may be asked.

Count Tolstoy Sensible.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—Count Tolstoy has sent a personal appeal to the press asking the papers, in view of his advanced age and illnesses, not to publish any further reports of his condition, as they cause him pain.

Damages Against Dressmaker.

Paris, Dec. 27.—The courts have awarded Mrs. Viola Falconer, an American, \$400 damages against Redfern, the dressmaker, for unjustifiable arrest and the seizure of goods in connection with a dressmaking bill.

IT WAS A GREAT SCHEME.

But There Wasn't Sufficient Inducement to Make it a Rare Winner.

"Among several tracts of wild land I own in the northern part of the state," said a wealthy Detroit merchant the other day, according to the Free Press, "is an extensive cranberry swamp. I know that a great many cranberries are gathered there every season, but I have no objections to that. About three months ago I got word that a certain man, living near the swamp, had constituted himself an agent and was ready to sell the public on it. I asked for particulars and the 'agent' came down here. He was an old farmer with avarice in his eye, and he proceeded to explain:

"'Colonel, I heard that a gang of fellows was coming over from the next county this fall and going into camp on your marsh for two weeks to gather berries, and as I did some talk to keep 'em away from it, I thought I'd better let you know.'

"'Don't you always gather a large quantity yourself?' I asked.

"'Oh, yes, I guess I gather and sell about 20 bushels a year, but then, I'm living right there, you know.'

"'And that makes a difference?'

"'Of course, I'll tell you what I come down for. I want to sell you 1000 bushels of cranberries, and I want to do it on the sale of cranberries. If you'll just give me a lease of that land for a year or two I'll keep every body off and make enough clear money to go to do all my building and repairing.'

"'And what am I to get for such a lease?' I asked.

"'The old fellow did some hard thinking for a minute or two, and then came to a conclusion and replied:

"'Well, colonel, I'll be largely if I don't send you down a bushel of cranberries, and I'll pick 'em myself and see that they are all right. Good-bye, now, you see what kind of a man I am.'

SPRAYING CORPORATIONS.

The Senator "Splattered" in His Speech and an Umbrella Was Called For.

Senator Spooner told a story the other day, in which the Senator regaled and Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, figured. Van Wyck was making one of his characteristic speeches in attacking corporations. He had a peculiar style of delivery, and as he warmed to his subject it was his habit to move restlessly from one side of the chamber to the other, continually talking. He talked so fast that he often "splattered," and senators were careful to keep out of range of the moisture he shed through his closely-set teeth, says the Washington Post.</

PRESIDENT CASTRO

The Typical Revolutionary Who Rules in Venezuela. A His Venezuelan Traits and Characteristics.

OF THE president of the troubled land of Venezuela, Mr. Cipriano Castro, a student of South American affairs, wrote thus, some time ago, in Harper's Weekly: "President Castro has had little chance to show how wisely he might govern Venezuela, for almost continuously since he fought his way to Caracas he has had to fight to remain there."

It was only a comparatively short time ago, September 23, 1899, that a provisional government was established by Gen. Castro, at that time denominated by the papers of the world an "insurgent leader," a month after this event that he pushed on to Caracas, the seat of government, was warmly received there, and enabled to overthrow the power of President Andrade. Then he became acting president of Venezuela, and later was formally elected to fill Andrade's unexpired term. Different views are rife concerning this insurgent that became president, and it is hard to say which is the just one. It is at least safe to surmise that he is not quite the wonderful hero, statesman and leader his admirers would have us believe; nor wholly the insane, weak, characterless despot his detractors describe him. With this cautious preamble, we shall proceed to tell his story.

Cipriano Castro, who is still a comparatively young man, being in but his forty-seventh year, was born near Capatillo, in the state of Los Andes,

ants to enthusiasm, and his oratory, if not the righteousness of his cause, won them. He drilled them on his plantation, which each wore on his hat: "From San Antonio to Caracas!" It meant a distance of a thousand miles, a toilsome journey for even such enthusiastic followers. But the journey was accomplished by the army and the leader, "Castro," Little Corporal, as he was called by his men. Castro led his army by means of rapid marches over the mountain passes, and was joined before Barquisimeto by the forces of Gen. Hernandez, who had begun a revolutionary movement against Andrade prior to this one of Gen. Castro's. Politicians all over Venezuela, becoming dissatisfied with various acts of the president, soon joined with Castro in the overthrow of the established government; and the revolution started in Los Andes spread throughout the country.

A battle was fought near Barquisimeto August 23, 1899, in which the revolutionary forces were successful. In the early fall Gen. Castro numbered 10,000 men in his immediate command. Valencia was captured September 13, after a severe engagement, and later government troops on the plains near Valencia were routed with a loss of more than 1,000 killed and wounded. Castro advanced steadily on Caracas, and Andrade, who had been absent commanding his troops in the field, began preparations for the defense of the capital; but when the siege of Caracas was imminent, Andrade sent a message that he was ready to resign in order that the peaceful election of Castro might be effected. There was parleying for a fortnight, at the expiration of which time Castro sent an ultimatum, which was accepted. Then Andrade fled to La Guayra, and Castro entered Caracas; where, as we



CIPRIANO CASTRO, PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.

He received a good education, showing an especial interest in the study of political economy, and as was to be expected of a citizen of that America to the south—of warfare. He early exhibited an interest in public affairs, and was associated with the local government of Los Andes, where he occupied high positions. As both boy and man, he has shown great capacity for work, fairly bubbling over with energy.

He began his national career when he was sent as deputy to the Venezuela congress. His oratory made him prominent, and during the short administration of President Palacios his influence was very considerable. Then Crespo came into power, in 1892, and Castro, not at all in accord with the new executive, retired for a season from helping guide the unsteady ship of state. He went back to his home, not far from the Colombian boundary, and the next six years lived on his plantation. But the energetic Castro was not content to settle down tamely to the life of a planter (if a planter's life in Venezuela be tame); no, he felt called—by duty, or ambition, or restlessness, who shall say—to plot and scheme for a government in which he should have a hand.

When Andrade began his little day as head of affairs, Castro decided his own opportunity had arrived; and, all enthusiasm, started for the capital to offer his services to the protem executive.

The story goes that Andrade not only refused the proffered services, but ridiculed the aspiring planter. The energetic Castro became the insulted Castro. He returned again to his home town. Out in the town square, where stands the statue of the Venezuelan's kof, Simon Bolivar, Castro swore to be revenged, swore to oust Andrade and become president of Venezuela himself.

And swift and sure his revenge came about. But it is said plans for gaining the presidency had been maturing in Castro's cerebrum during these six years of exile on his plantation, so, in a way, he was ready for action before the interview with Andrade. After that interview he boldly began preparations for an onslaught on the powers then in existence. Almost to a man, the men of his state were with him, and he had little difficulty in organizing an army. He made speeches to inspire his ten-

mentioned above, he became acting president, and then, by a formal election, executive of the country.

Scarcely was Castro installed as president when Gen. Hernandez, who had helped Castro in warring against Andrade, took up arms against his late ally. Hernandez is a professional stirrer-up of revolutions, has been at this work the last 20 years. Well, he succeeded in inciting quite a revolt against President Castro, and it was only after a lot of bloodshed and trouble that he was defeated and captured. Hardly was the Hernandez rebellion put a stop to before another one raised its head; leading it, Gen. Palacios, a liberal, of the same party as the president, and at one time a follower of his. More strife and disaster for the country resulted, but finally a truce was called. President Castro got mixed up in the Colombian revolution, as though he did not have troubles enough of his own. Today, poor Venezuela is disrupted with serious broils within and a serious broil with certain big powers without. And it does seem to the onlooker that Castro, in his refusal, so long and stubbornly persisted in, to submit matters to arbitration, and in the high-handed manner in which he kept forcing his country into war (impressing in some districts all laborers between the ages of 16 and 60 into the army), has not acted with the discretion which is the better part of valor, nor with the proper consideration for the best interests of his country.

Peace seems something Castro is not to have much chance of experiencing on this earth. Revolution galore he has had part in. Once, when appearances of peace existed in Venezuela, an assassin jumped into his carriage and came within an ace of committing the murder he had been hired to accomplish. Once this much-hated man was injured in an earthquake that did much damage in his country. An author writes thus of him: "The general has been having a busy time these last few years. No one will grudge him whatever he wins. His enemies say it will likely be a bullet. It is more probable, however, that having gone through so much, he may live the remainder of his life in quiet ease." It is needless to say these words were penned some time ago, prior to the present belated attitude of Great Britain and Germany.

A Bitter Little Romance.

"To prove that I love you," wrote a Georgia swain to his sweetheart, "I'm about to drink carbolic acid for you, an' carbolic acid is the most painfullest of dricks!"

To which the young woman replied briefly, and with much sympathy: "If you hadn't already done drick it, an' yer mind is made up, why don't you come up to the house an' let dad's mule lick you? It's more sudden, an' what's more, you'd never know it."—Atlanta Constitution

Now Why Did They Smile?

"Yes, my hands are soft," said a conceited fellow the other night in a small company, as he admiringly looked at those useless appendages that had never done a day's work. "Do you know how I do it?" he exclaimed, proudly. "I wear gloves on my hands every night to sleep in."

"Do you sleep with your hat on, also?" asked a pert young woman. And the young fellow replied in the negative, and looked wonderingly because the company smiled.—Tit-Bits

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Karnes Prosper.

Notwithstanding that the past farming season in Wisconsin was a disastrous one with respect to the corn crop, perhaps less than 50 per cent. of that produce raised in the state being of such quality as to be considered "merchantable," the season was a favorable one to farmers. This is the conclusion reached by John M. True, secretary of the state board of agriculture, in his revised crop report, which he has just issued. According to the report there were 8,155,000 acres of the 12 leading crops—wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, beans, peas, tobacco and tame hay—raised in the state in the season of 1902. The aggregate value of the crops raised on this area, as estimated by Secretary True, is \$97,794,500.

New Railroad Planned.

The La Crosse-Southwestern Railroad company, to construct and operate a road by electric, steam, or other power, has filed articles of organization with the secretary of state. Its articles cover the organization of a commercial railroad for transportation of passengers, merchandise, freight, mail and express in La Crosse, territory adjacent and tributary thereto and elsewhere. The capital stock is \$500,000.

Refused to Give a Meal.

Mrs. Walter Lawrence, of Janesville, refused to give a meal to some hungry tramps who called at her door. As a result she was gagged with a handkerchief and tied up with a clothes line, while her unwelcome visitors went through the house until they had satisfied their hunger. Nothing was taken from the house but food.

Bank Closed.

The Bank of Westly, in Vernon county, was closed by State Bank Examiner Bergh, being found insolvent. It is a private bank, owned by Carl O. Myer. Its last published report showed a capital stock of \$5,000, with \$7,000 surplus and total resources of \$127,939.19. It had about \$123,000 in deposits.

Generous Gift.

Miss Anna Vonkers, a Milwaukee bookkeeper, received a draft for \$10,000 as a gift from Charles W. Johnston, of Chicago, an aged man whom she treated kindly while on a train three years ago. She had not seen him since.

The News Condensed.

Jeremiah Quinn, member of the Milwaukee board of education, scholar and philosopher, has taken up the cudgel against the game of football and believes he may be able to convince the board that the sport should be forbidden in the public schools.

The first ice yacht race of the season was sailed over the four-mile triangle on Lac La Belle, in Oconomowoc and it was won by the La Belle, Charles Palmer's boat, which covered the course in 21:21. The Snow Bird of Louis Larsen was second and the Mamie, owned by W. H. Stephens, was third.

In the case of Charles Dole against the Wilbur Lumber company, of Milwaukee, in circuit court at Oshkosh the jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of \$10,000. The plaintiff was injured at Menasha September 21, while riding on the side of a freight train which collided with the gondola car on the tracks of the Wilbur Lumber company.

F. M. Marshall & Co., one of the largest manufacturers of women's shoes in the west, closed down their factory in Janesville on account of a strike. One hundred members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union walked out because the proprietors refused to reinstate William Leoline, a foreman who had been discharged for incompetency.

Bummers are afloat concerning the opening of copper mines upon the Dennis Flynn farm, five miles east of Oshkosh. J. C. Allen, a mining expert and agent for a company of Chicago capitalists, is superintending the prospecting, and 1,200 pounds of the ore has been shipped to an assayer for examination.

James A. Wall has been appointed postmaster at Oxford, Marquette county, vice Jefferson J. Wright, removed, and Francis Miles at Porepore, Pepin county, vice James Shaw, resigned.

Debaters to represent Lawrence university, of Appleton, in the debates with Upper Iowa and Albion college, have been chosen. For the debate with Upper Iowa college, of Fayette, Ia., Herbert Peck, George Atkinson and Allan Boyden will represent Lawrence. In the debate with Albion college, of Albion, Mich., William Daniels, Arthur Hanson and George W. Fry will be the latter orators.

Edward Augustus Foster, aged about 70 years, a retired lumberman, dropped dead at his home at Wausau from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Foster was known as the "Lumber King," and well-known in this state and Michigan and on the Pacific coast.

Morris Pratt, of Whitewater, one of the early converts to spiritualism, and founder of the only school in the world devoted to instruction in spiritualism, is dead from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy.

The body of Mrs. Amelia Meyer was found floating in a cistern in the yard at the rear of her home at Fond du Lac by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Louis J. Meyer. It is believed to be a case of suicide.

Prof. F. E. Doty, principal of the high school, at Sparta, has resigned to accept a position in the state superintendent's department.

Hotel Ferguson, at Hayward, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is \$10,000.

Miss Lizzie Jung, of Plymouth, was to have been married, but on the day set for the wedding went insane, and has been committed to the Northern asylum at Oshkosh. No reason is given for her sudden mental aberration.

Mayor Harding, of Waukegan, has appointed J. K. Lowry and C. E. Armin to fill the vacancies on the public library board occasioned by the resignation of Prof. C. O. Merica and D. J. Hemlock.

TRADE REVIEW.

Quiet Follows the Usual Holiday Week in Many Lines of Dealings.

New York, Dec. 27.—H. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Trade and speculation experienced the customary holiday quiet, except in Christmas goods, which sold freely, many packing and shipping departments being still engaged on this class of work, which could not be completed at the specified time. Industrial undertakings are interrupted in many cases by the taking of inventories, while other plants are closed because fuel cannot be obtained. Orders still come forward freely, and the new year will open with more business on the books than ever before. Prices of commodities are firmly held by the steady domestic demand, and there is a good export movement of the leading staples. In this, as in many other instances, however, there is still the drawback of inadequate transporting facilities, which restrict shipments to the seaboard. Financial conditions are satisfactory. Railway earnings thus far reported for the month of December surpass last year's by 3.0 per cent., and those of 1902 by 11.6 per cent. Quiet conditions in the iron and steel industry, unaccompanied by any sign of weakness, testify to the healthy tone and suggest a bright outlook for the coming year. Fertilizers and mills will extend the season of idleness beyond the usual time, but because orders are lacking, but in order to accumulate a moderate supply of stock. A very large amount of business will be carried over into next year, probably more than in any previous season. Railroads for the week numbered 269 in the United States, against 250 last year and 211 in Canada, compared with 224 a year ago."

Bradstreet's says: "Satisfaction with the old and confidence in the new year are the dominating features as 1903 draws to a close. The enormous holiday trade, exceeding in most respects all records, proved to be a fitting crown to a year of almost unprecedented business and industrial activity. Except in some sections of the south and southwest, where crop and weather conditions had led to a modification of other sanguine expectations, the volume of reasonable business is in most respects satisfactory. In the east, the west, the northwest and on the Pacific coast, there is but one note, and that of satisfaction with the results achieved during the past few weeks. Additional reports received of trade distribution for the year confirm those hitherto given of an enormous volume of business, modified, it is true, in some respects by higher cost of materials and wages limiting profits. With the larger turn over, however, and the active demand in most lines, the profit side has not been entirely lost sight of, and it is safe to say that equally satisfactory returns in years to come would prove acceptable. Reports of results in banking circles this year are that good profits have been gained as a result of the comparatively high and at the same time steady rates of money."

LYNCHED WRONG MAN.

Investigation Shows That the Negro Hanged by Mob in Kansas Was Not Slayer of Officer.

Pittsburg, Kan., Dec. 27.—It is reported that Joe Godley, a brother of Montgomery Godley, who was lynched by a mob here Thursday morning, is wounded and in illing at Weir City, Kan., and later investigation of the trouble between Officer Hinkle and the Godley brothers tends to show that Joe, and not the man who was lynched, fired the shot which killed the policeman. Two other brothers, Guy and Jess, are in jail at Girard, charged with being implicated in the murder, but Joe escaped. The mother of the Godley boys is said to have asked a physician here to treat Joe for a gunshot wound in the neck. She would not tell the whereabouts of her son, and the doctor refused to go with her. The officer's revolver, with which he was killed, has not been found, and it is believed that the man who did the killing has the pistol in his possession.

STRUCK BY TRAIN.

Four Men Hurled from the Track as Which They Were Walking, and One Is Killed.

Ridgewood, N. J., Dec. 27.—One man was killed and three injured, one probably fatally, on the Erie railroad tracks here Friday. The man killed was Edward Martin, who was employed by H. L. Strong Co., of Cleveland, O., a firm doing construction work for the railroad company here. His home was in Berea, O. He was about 20 years old. The injured—Henry Nabholz, 20 years old, of Berea, O., skull fractured; Stencil Stanislawski, 29 years old, of Berea, O., injured about the face and body; William Schiefer, 24 years old, of Under Cliff, N. J., back injured.

The four men were walking on the west-bound track. They failed to notice the approach of a passenger train and were struck by a locomotive and hurled from the track. Martin was instantly killed.

To Guard McKinley's Tomb.

Cincinnati, Dec. 27.—Lieuts. Berce and Ingelhart, with two sergeants and four corporals and 20 privates of company M, Third United States Infantry, left Fort Thomas, Ky., Friday, for Canton, O., where they will serve as the special guard around McKinley's tomb. They relieved a detachment of the Fourteenth Infantry.

Premier Ballgame III.

London, Dec. 27.—Premier Ballgame, Lord Whittingham, Scotchman, is suffering from a sharp attack of influenza.

May Come to America.

Vienna, Dec. 27.—It is reported here on good authority that Archduke Ferdinand and the crown princess of Saxony and their companions, there being little probability of their finding congenial homes in Europe.

Fireman Killed.

Marshall, Mo., Dec. 27.—The engine and tender of an east-bound Missouri Pacific passenger train was derailed by a broken trestle near Marshall Friday morning. Fireman Ed Adams, of Selalia, was killed, but no other person was injured.

HER BOW TO SOCIETY.

An Old-Fashioned Afternoon Reception for the Introduction of the Debutantes.

How shall a girl be introduced?—at a reception, at a dance or at a series of dinners given by the immediate family or by friends? The old-fashioned reception covered a multitude of sins, for it was possible, even with an enormously long visiting list, to give an entertainment and not hurt any one's feelings, since all ages could be included in the invitations and, like a wedding, many individuals of social standing, who had not taken any prominent part in social life, could be remembered. For the last few years, however, these large afternoon receptions have been going out of fashion, says a society paper.

Four days are often chosen when the mother and daughter receive their friends. The idea of the four days is that there may not be too many people present at one time. The difficulty is that each one of the guests is likely to wait until the last day, so that the preceding afternoons will be dull, and the fourth so crowded as to be unbearable. With a long visiting list, even after it has been reduced by some social mentor, it is impossible to invite even desirable acquaintances to dinner and to go through the list would be to take up every evening during the season. A dance can include but one set, or, at the most, two—the debutantes and the younger married people—and then there will be no end of heart burnings and jealousies, for few private houses have hall rooms large enough to invite everybody who is desirable and to maintain a rigid exclusiveness is possible only to a favored few. But this problem has to be faced by many mothers of debutante daughters, and consequently there will be every form of entertainment given. The old-fashioned reception card to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Blank will be at home from four to seven will be the accepted form of invitation, and Mrs. Blank and Miss Blank will receive Mrs. Blank's and Miss Blank's friends (and enemies) while Mr. Blank will put in an enforced appearance late in the afternoon. In this way at least 2,000 persons can be disposed of.

VEILS IN UNIVERSAL VOGUE.

Children and Adults Are Popular for the Face and Draperies on the Hat.

Veils may be said to be the universal vogue with fashionable women at present, and in those of the European countries from which we draw advice of the mode and supplies of millinery wares. The veiling continues in the case of children and adults—the former variously worn over the face and used for drapery on hats—the latter worn exclusively over the face. Whether of one or the other gossamer tissue, they are this season mostly in black and white, or in gray effects of black and white, or of white and black, the fancy of the existing mode seeming not much to favor fancy colors in these tissues, says the Millinery Trade Review. Wafer spots and the other figures of velvet in black and white relieve the veillings both of children and adults, while children gossamers show in some cases embroidery and other enrichments of design in manufacture, and those of tulle threading-traceries, seedling and other interesting conceits, of design, lending to their beautifying effect upon their fair wearers.

The "Elsie" veil, which has fanciful bordering at the lower edge, and is worn to fall loosely, after the manner of the veils of lace of two score years ago, or in the days of our mothers, is just now much affected for the beauty veil, although seen mostly in chiffon, printing on tulle is among the new ideas to give variety to the manufacture for veiling purposes, and large open meshings vary the close of malines weaves. When the range in price for veils, from 12 cents to \$12, is quoted the range in variety and quality of manufacture can be imagined.

Kitchen Receipt.

This is a convenient preparation to have in the pantry for flavoring and enriching sauces, stews, etc. Take one onion, one carrot, one celery root, one sweet potato, one parsnip, one red pepper, one shallot, and from one to four clove parries, according to taste. Remove the seeds from the pepper, peel the carrot, parsnip, onion and potato, and chop all the vegetables very fine. Add three large leaf leaves, quarter of a teaspoonful each of cloves, mace, cinnamon and allspice. Mix all together and season with salt and pepper. Put a layer of the vegetables in the bottom of a saucepan, sprinkle with brown sugar. Then add another layer of vegetables, then sugar, and continue in this way until all is used. Bake in a half cup of cold water; place on top of stove and stir and cook for 15 minutes, or until you have a rich brown soup. Strain off the sauce and bottle, cork tightly. Keep in a cool place. A little if this is added to a soup, stew or sauce will give color and flavor.—Washington Star.

Tomato Hash with Oysters.

Cook one can of tomatoes with one and one-half quarts of good beef stock, one tablespoonful chopped onions, one bay leaf, six cloves, one teaspoonful celery seed, and half a teaspoonful pepper corns for 20 minutes, strain, cool, and clear with the whites of three eggs. Serve with parboiled oysters in tureen cups or small bowls, with crostons.—Home Magazine.

Oysters Flamed in the Shell.

Scrub the shells and dry them, put them in a pan, roast side down, and place in a hot oven until the shells open. Then remove the upper shell, set two or three oysters in one shell, sprinkle with salt and pepper and little dab of butter, cover with buttered crumb and bake brown.—American Queen.

Angel Stars.

Cook one cupful of sugar and half a cupful of water, pour this slowly into the whites of five eggs beaten stiff, beat until cold, add one quart of cream whipped. Flavor with vanilla and almond, pour into star shaped individual molds, pack and freeze. When serving sprinkle profusely with granulated sugar.—Good Housekeeping.

Washington as a Catholic Center

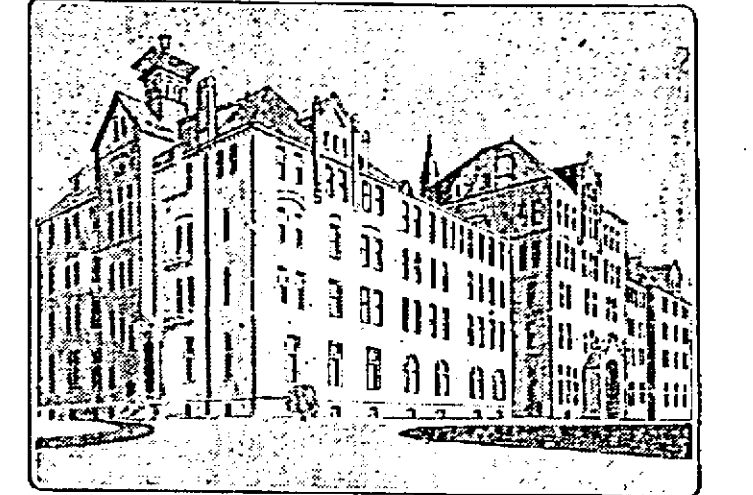
The Coming of French Monastic Orders May Make It Second Only to Rome.

RECENT press reports indicate that many of the monastic orders that are being forced out of France may find an asylum of refuge in this country, and particularly in the city of Washington, where the great Catholic University of America is located. Certain of the orders, as, for example, the Congregation of the Holy Cross, already have schools in Washington that are affiliated with the university, and these schools may at this time be of peculiar value.

Other orders are said to have secured options on land adjacent to the property of the Catholic university for the purpose of establishing colleges representative of their several organizations, in the growing settlement of Catholic colleges at our national capital. The action of the French government in closing the religious schools will therefore hasten the projects which may make Washington the world's most important Catholic center outside of Rome.

Agents of some of the French orders are already securing options on additional land near the university. Catholic authorities are doing all possible to facilitate matters and only await, it is said, definite evidence that certain orders will leave France and come to America, before they undertake the enlargement of the university and otherwise make ready to welcome the newcomers.

The Congregation of the Holy Cross has completed arrangements to transfer its principal seat to its Washington college. While the order of the Sulpicians is not in immediate



CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA AT WASHINGTON.

danger in France it has always been a dream of this order to build at Washington a counterpart of its famous seminary at Issy, a suburb of Paris. Its agents are said to have options on 100 acres of land just north of the Washington university. This is a very famous order and its school at Issy is regarded as a model in every respect. It has graduated such men as Archbishop Ireland and Bishop O'Gorman.

Whether the French dominicans will establish themselves at Washington is not known; but the American order of that name has already purchased a site at the very door of the university and will soon build a large convent there. The fact that other European nations besides the French have enacted laws that operate as barriers to monastic organizations makes it even more probable that this country will be the ultimate home of many of the disturbed orders.

What are the conditions in France that make this exodus necessary? A writer in a recent number of the North American Review asserts that orders have, by usurpation of power, become a sort of politico-religious "trust." Since France is almost entirely Catholic the supposition that the present disturbance is an attack of non-Catholics is declared foolish. Instead, it is asserted to be an attack by men who wish to preserve the power of the republic upon a system they think tends to undermine the foundations of the republic.

To understand this point of view it is necessary to know that for 100 years France has been governed in matters pertaining to church and state, by the provisions of a concordat which Napoleon I. negotiated with Pope Pius VII. This provided that bishops shall be nominated by the government, but shall receive papal approval; that bishops shall nominate priests; these nominations to be approved by the French government; that bishops shall permit nothing in their dioceses contrary to public order or prejudicial to the state, and that the bishops and the clergy under them shall be paid by the state. No provision is made in the concordat for the religious orders; they have their own constitutions and laws and owe direct allegiance to the pope.

The order has been swept out of the country previous to Napoleon's time, but were readmitted by him. They prospered exceedingly and it was claimed of them that, with the coming of wealth and power, they began to exert political influence. The education of the youth of the higher classes of France came to be almost wholly in their control. Their power began to embarrass the government and to frighten those who believed that the state should be the sovereign power. Furthermore they did not submit to the taxation of their property. Under monarchy and empire they were less moderate than under the republic. This fact, coupled with the seeming evidence during the Dreyfus trial and at other times, that certain of the orders favored the cause of the royalists, led republicans to the conclusion that the orders were enemies of the republican administration and that their rapid strides in attaining wealth and influence meant future disaster for the republic.

"The cabinet of republican defense," headed by M. Waldeck-Rou-

seau, prepared the associations bill, the aim of which was to enable the government to declare null and void any association which in character, design and influence was deemed contrary to law; to force native associations to acknowledge the sovereignty of the state; to compel associations in France controlled by outside authority to submit to the most searching examinations concerning their object and the manner in which they did business.

No direct mention was made in the bill of the religious orders, but nevertheless they came under the law's operation. The bill became a law July 1, 1901, and the orders were given six months in which to apply for authorization; then the time was twice extended for three months. Some of the orders complied, others refused. Against many of the latter decrees were issued and their schools were closed, often with displays of violence.

An understanding of this paradoxical method on the part of a government (whose officers are Catholics) against Catholic schools, may perhaps be partially explained by the following words of M. Waldeck-Rousseau: "It is said that we wish to suppress the religious orders; but there is no word in the bill to suggest that they are to be suppressed or that no new orders can be formed. Our opponents should tell the truth and confess that they are protesting against the orders being subjected to the civil law. And if these orders are essential to the church, how is it that the concordat did not restore them or recognize them, instead of speaking only of the secular clergy?"

From this standpoint the whole contest is a matter of maintaining the sovereignty of the state over that of the Holy See. At present the religious orders owe a direct allegiance to the pope; when they apply for state authorization they come in a measure

under the control of the government.

Pope Leo has left the whole decision of surrender to the law, or emigration, to the conscience of the members of each order. However he states:

"We emphatically reprobate such laws because they are contrary to the natural and evangelical right of the church to found religious institutions exclusively subject to its authority."

A writer, who makes a plea for the religious orders, refers to this statement of M. Waldeck-Rousseau: "Two bodies of youth are growing up in our midst ignorant of one another, and so much unlike that they run the risk of not being able to understand one another. Little by little, two sections of society are thus prepared, one carried by the current of the revolution further and further in the direction of democracy, and the other more and more deeply imbued with doctrines which one would have thought had not survived the great movement of the eighteenth century." In reply to this the writer mentioned says: "It is true that there are growing up two jeunessees in France, and that the manhood of the nation is being divided between two hostile camps. It is hard for the Englishman * * * to understand by what an unbridgeable gulf the Catholic and secularist parties are divided in France. * * * The unbeliever in France is essentially a proselytizer. And precisely because he knows the schools of the religious orders, attracting the elite of the youth to France, are the strongholds of religion, he is minded to destroy them by any means in his power. And there you have the central purpose of the associations law." Speaking of the application of religious orders for authorization he says:

"As a preliminary to an application for authorization every religious order is required to furnish the government not only with a detailed statement as to its income and expenditure, and an inventory of all its property, real and personal, but also a list of its members, with their names, ages, nationality, etc. Receiving all this, the government is under no sort of obligation to grant the desired authorization. Even if the authorization be granted the gift may be only in the nature of a respite. In a word the orders are invited to put their heads into a sack and see what will happen to them. At the same time there is a strong probability that the majority of the 9,000 religious houses which have asked for authorization will obtain it. This is eminently a case in which a judicious minister will elect to take two bites at his cherry. At the outset they get rid, as it were, automatically, of the most dreaded of the great teaching orders, and the others may be humored for the present, it being well understood that they may be devoured at leisure."

MILTON MARKS

An Expressive Gift.

Mrs. Hopley—Mrs. Hamilton became seriously ill from tramping round the bargain stores after her husband's Christmas present.

Mrs. Hopley—Surely, after such a sacrifice, her husband must have given her the most elegant Christmas gift.

Mrs. Hopley—He paid the doctor's bill.—Brooklyn Life.

RAIL
\$100 FINE **PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS.** **\$100 FINE**

For prices and style, call on H. Lewis, the clothier.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Nagle were up from Pelican Lake for Christmas.

Mrs. L. Prior has returned from a visit with her son and family at Tony.

WOOD FOR SALE—Inquire of H. L. Horr, at store or by 'phone. D18-11

Paul Browne was a business visitor in Minneapolis the first of the week.

Master Ed. Jenkinson of Minnoka is visiting his grandmother here this week.

The New Northwishes all its readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

Charley Barola was down from Champlin, Mich., to spend Christmas with friends.

The Misses Maud and Mabel Matteson are visiting with friends at Antigo this week.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Inquire of Mrs. E. O. Brown. 4t-D11-11

Miss Myra Germond has accepted a position with the Robidas Lumber Company as bookkeeper.

Miss Anna McKelone of the Vinlandor force went to Lac du Flambeau last Friday to visit her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Spencer and son Charles of Waupaca spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Douglas entertained a sleigh load of friends to their home near the city last Sunday.

John Harrison was down from Manitowish to enjoy Christmas with his city friends. He returned Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lau are down from Star Lake to remain until after New Years with D. H. Vaughan and family.

Mrs. Geo. Clark and two children have returned from Ogdenburg, where they spent several days with relatives.

Mrs. Sam Cole of Florence spent several days in the city this week visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Douglas.

The Junior Aid of the Congregational church met Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Pope in the Fourth ward.

Mrs. L. Schuesman left for her home in Eagle River yesterday morning, after enjoying a visit with Mrs. C. A. Hodgdon here.

William McGee left Sunday afternoon for Gladstone, Mich., where he will accept a position as brakeman on the "Soo" line.

Robert Langdon, who is engaged in the jewelry business at Crandon, spent several days with his parents here the past week.

Stere Sullivan, who is working for Brown Bros. at their State Lake camp, was down to spend Christmas with his many friends.

Miss Lola Billings returned to Sparta yesterday morning, after enjoying Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi J. Billings.

Master Ray Slosson left yesterday morning for Ozama, where he will spend a few days with his aunts, Miss McGuire and Mrs. J. O'Connor.

Last on Christmas Eve, between Nagel's store and Peterson's saloon on Brown street, a ten dollar bill finder will be rewarded by returning same to Wm. McGee.

Charles Stevens and nephew, Orlo M. Stevens, left Saturday morning for Conover on a visit to the camps of the Stevens Lumber Company. Orlo will remain there during the balance of the week.

M. M. Raymond, the bustling traveling salesman for St. Mary's hospital, was in town Christmas. Mark represents one of the best institutions of its kind in the country and consequently he is in demand all over.

The Rebekah lodge held another of their enjoyable card parties at their hall on Stevens street last Tuesday evening. The affair was largely attended. A dainty spread was served by the gentlemen before the midnight hour arrived.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown and children, Edna, Dorothy and Allen, returned Sunday morning from Lancaster, where they spent a week with relatives. Miss Edna will remain here during the week before returning to school near Washington, D.C.

Al. Payment, who is running camp for Langley & Alberson in the vicinity of Star Lake, was down to spend Christmas with his wife and friends. Mr. Payment has charge of a crew of one hundred men. He reports work as progressing nicely and the outlook bright for a big season's cut.

Proprietor Hülgermann of the Rhineland Brewery has gotten out one of the neatest attractions in the shape of an advertisement yet seen in Rhineland. It consists of an elegant photograph of the buildings and of himself neatly framed and covered with glass. The pictures adorn the walls of all of his patrons' places of business.

Services at the Baptist church next Sunday at the usual hours morning and evening. The pastor will occupy the pulpit. The children's attention is especially called to the Sunday school at twelve o'clock. The annual business meeting will be held on Monday evening, Jan. 5th. All members are requested to be present. Beginning with Tuesday evening there will be services each night during the week to which all are cordially invited.

J. P. Hansen, the leading clothier in Rhineland, died.

Mrs. A. Daisle was up from Monico yesterday.

Frank Bryant was down from Hazelhurst yesterday.

P. Sofman of Tomahawk Lake was in the city yesterday.

John Barnes went to Wausau on business yesterday morning.

Charles Premu of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., is in the city this week.

A New Year's watch service was held last night at the M. E. church.

Green mixed wood for sale cheap. Call up telephone No. 20, 3 rings. J. S.

Sam Walters leaves soon for Ashland, where he has a good position.

John Gudergast of Eagle River transacted business in this city Monday.

Mrs. Thos. Kennedy returned yesterday afternoon from a trip to Chicago.

Arthur Taylor was a passenger on Tuesday morning's south bound train.

Edwin Hutchinson was here from Manitowish to spend Christmas with his wife.

WANTED—Young lady bookkeeper and stenographer at Crisco's Department store.

Attorney Walsh has returned from Eagle River, where he spent Christmas with his mother.

Almer Conroy, Jr., returned yesterday afternoon from a Christmas visit with relatives at Oshkosh.

John Ward and family drove to Antigo to spend Christmas, with relatives and returned Tuesday.

Mrs. P. E. Plunkett departed Saturday for Marinette, where she will make an extended visit to relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Phelps have moved to Barclay, Mich., where Curley has a position as sawyer in a large saw mill.

Ed. LeDuke, formerly of this city, but now of Portland, Oregon, is in the city visiting among relatives and friends.

E. L. Markham and George Koloy went to Antigo yesterday morning to attend a dance given there in the evening.

Thos. Laughlin is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Joe. Beaudy, at Merrill this week. He expects to remain until tomorrow.

ROOMS FOR RENT—City Bakery building, upstairs and down, water, works in building. Inquiries of C. E. Janquist at building.

John Miller went to Monico Tuesday morning near where he looked over a tract of timber with a view of purchasing the same.

Pillsbury's Best Flour, being the standard, is the one most imitated. It is the flour of which grocers who do not keep it, say other flours are just as good.

I love thee, O yes I love thee,
But it's all that I can ever be,
For in my visions to the night,
My dreams are Rocky Mountains
Tea. J. J. Reardon.

FOR RENT—Two new roomy dwelling houses in the Sixth ward, will be rented on reasonable terms. Location near St. Mary's Hospital. Inquire of Brown Bros. Lbr. Co. 312-H

W. B. Waters and son Earl, who have been guests at the home of their daughter and sister, Mrs. Bert Wilcox, for the past few days, returned to their home in Green Bay yesterday.

Aish load of well known young people of the city drove out to Hebb and last Tuesday evening, where an oyster supper was served in the old mill boarding house. All is attendable report having had a most enjoyable time.

C. E. Willey, manager of the Mitchell Hotel at Tomahawk, and C. L. Willey, a prosperous liverman of Washburn, are here for a holiday visit with their sister, Mrs. Charles Chase. Both are accompanied by their wives.

The Rhineland orchestra left yesterday for Monico, where they furnished music for a masquerade ball which was given there that evening. They also furnish inspiration for a New Year's dance at Grandon this evening.

A postoffice boxon died located at Malvern. Jas. Silken, a resident there, has been appointed postmaster. There are a large number of farmers in that vicinity and it will give them a chance to receive their mail once a day.

Mrs. R. Towne, sister-in-law to W. N. Towne, and mother to Mrs. C. H. Rhodes, died at the latter's home Friday after a long sickness with asthma. The remains were expressed Saturday to Wausau, where the informant took place.

The little three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hamel died Friday of scarlet fever. The funeral was held Saturday morning and interment place in St. Mary's cemetery. A child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamel the same day of the little boy's death.

Jerome C. Test, of The N. W. North, spent Christmas with his mother at Weyauwega. Friday while striking a match a small portion of the sulphur flew to and ignited the draperies on a couch. Before it could be removed from the house it was in flames and both Jerome and his mother suffered badly burned and blistered hands. No permanent injury was sustained but it will be some time before effects of the burning has disappeared. Jerome came back Monday.

Watch and see that you don't write it 1902.

Henry Nagel was up from Pelican Lake Sunday.

The weather has been beautiful for the holidays.

N. T. Baldwin transacted business at Woodbury Tuesday.

John McMillen spent last Thursday and Friday with friends at Antigo.

Mrs. Emma Reed returned last week from a visit of several weeks at Miladstone, Mich.

Mrs. Ada Blizet and son of Cranston are in the city visiting Mrs. D. E. Briggs on the north side.

The H. T. Oach Club will be entertained Friday (tomorrow evening) at the home of Mrs. Kate Melndoe.

C. S. Pierce of Milwaukee, accompanied by his family, is a guest at Paul Brown's home over New Years.

The Congregational Ladies' Aid Society will meet with Mrs. Arthur Taylor Wednesday afternoon, January 7.

Mrs. John Lind returns Saturday from a few days' visit spent with her parents at Albit, near Ozema, Rice county.

James Jensen of Manawa, head crossman for the Brooks & Ross Lumber Company, was in the city Sunday and Tuesday.

Peter Hammer, formerly of this city, but now engaged in business at Oia, Waupesa county, was in the city the latter part of last week.

Mrs. John McElrhone came down from Lac du Flambeau to spend Christmas with her children. She is spending the winter with her husband and there.

Leon Hart was in the city a few days of last week visiting among his old acquaintances. Leon is doing on freight run between Kaukauna and Milwaukee.

Miss Elizabeth Faust entertained a small company of her friends at her home in the Fourth ward last Tuesday evening. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

The Misses Mattie Abbott and Bertha Sweet, who assisted at Grace's Department store during the holiday rush, have accepted permanent positions there.

Alex. Schmitz, who came here from Clinton Mills some time ago to accept a position with Chas. E. Grusec & Co., as window trimmer, has resigned and returned to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Seram returned the first of the week to their home in Waterloo, Iowa, after enjoying the past week here with Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Plazny on the south side.

Mrs. Giles Coon and daughters departed yesterday morning over the "Soo" for Coeur D'Alene, Idaho. Where they will for an extended visit with E. F. Brennan and family.

Miss Birdie Bucknan expects to leave soon for Hattley, where she will join her mother and make that place her future home. Miss Bucknan has been working in the Kirk bakery here.

Miss Eleanor Kathan, a former well-known Rhinelandker young lady and a student at the High school here, arrived in the city Friday from her home in Shawano for a week's visit with her friend, Miss Grace Lally.

E. A. Lockwood, who at one time held a responsible position in the office of the Wilson-Bronson Lumber Co. here, was in the city a couple of days this week greeting old acquaintances. Bert is now living up in Manitoba and was on his way home from a visit in Vermont.

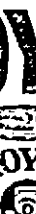
Matt Christensen, deputy game warden of Phillips, was in the city Tuesday. He had tracked two grizzlies full of partridges from Krauma here, and took possession of them. Who ever they belonged to did not appear. As the owner kept mum Matt did not get the man. They were sold there.

At the Congregational church society meeting Tuesday it was voted to reengage Mr. Wilson as pastor for another year at the same salary as heretofore. Mr. Wilson has not yet given his answer, but will do so in a short time. He is exceedingly popular here and his departure from the city would be regretted.

Miss Sena Isaacson and Mr. John Carlson were quietly married last Saturday evening at the home of Wm. Belin on the north side. Rev. Johnson, of the Swedish Lutheran minister, officiated at the ceremony. The bride and groom are quite well known in the city. Up to a few months ago she was employed at the Fuller House. Mr. Carlson has worked in the mills here for years. A number of friends of both parties were present at the wedding;

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

How is this for fine winter weather? Dan Shay of Merrill was in town yesterday.

F. Leonard of Gladstone, Mich., is here today.

Mrs. Colon Hutchinson is ill with scarlet fever.

Frank Lambert visited at Wausau over Sunday.

Charley Stapleton went down to Menoka this morning.

Will Rezin is here from Iron Mountain for a brief visit.

Don't make your resolutions too many or too hard to keep.

Mrs. Burns and Mrs. C. Balliet of Antigo were Sunday visitors.

A. S. Pierce returned from a trip to the East Wednesday morning.

Dr. Garner transacted business at Jeffris the latter part of last week.

New Year services were held at St. Mary's Catholic church this morning.

Sheriff Andrews of Forest County was over from Crandon on business Sunday.

M. Marquardt, the chair manufacturer, was a business visitor at Pellisnor Lake next week.

Henry Dunn is over from Three Lakes this week on a visit to his many young friends.

George Mason and wife arrived in the city Monday from Madison for a visit of several weeks.

Elmer Schellenger returned the first of the week from a visit to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Ralph Brown, who is attending the State University at Madison, is home to spend a few days.

Sam S. Miller went to Wausau this morning, where he will remain a short time on business.

Miss Agnes Howard is here from Chicago to spend the New Year with her mother and friends.

Miss Lucy Stevens, who is engaged in teaching near this city, is visiting her people near Eagle River.

Miss Ruth Chase visited her father here over Christmas. She returned to Chicago Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. O'Connor spent the Christmas holiday at Eagle River with Mr. O'Connor's mother.

Lu Wright of New London, a classmate of Luther E. Brown, is the latter's guest here this week.

C. H. and Henry Roepke entertained their mother from Seymour at their homes here over Christmas.

O. F. Wisler, the well known Minneapolis cigar man, was here calling on his trade the last of the week.

Dr. J. P. Mohart, formerly of Jeffris, was in the city on business Monday. He is now practicing at Eagle River.

Bruso's orchestra went to Eagle River this morning, where they will play for a dance to be given there tonight.

Jule DeMars and family are away on a visit to Appleton, Fond du Lac and Amhurst. They expect to be gone for some time.

Frank Strope returned Monday morning from Manawa, Waupesa county, where he spent Christmas with his little son Zene.

James Koche of New London was in town Monday. Mr. Koche will work in the woods until spring for a well known lumber firm.

Dr. and Mrs. H. C. O'Connor entertained a number of their lady and gentlemen friends at a six o'clock dinner last evening at their home on King street.

A number of young people from here attended the dance at Antigo last evening. Hall's orchestra of Fond du Lac furnished the music.

Mert Hamilton of Merrill spent the past week in this city with his sister, Mrs. Geo. Kaufman. On Tuesday he departed for Antigo, where he will spend New Years.

Pillsbury's Best Flour is approved of by the most people, as more of it is sold than of any other brand. The Pillsbury Mills make more than five million pounds of flour daily.

Many of the Bls from which a woman suffer can be completely cured with Rocky Mountain Tea. Rich, red blood, good digestion and health follow its use. 25 cents.

J. J. Reardon.

A chimney fire in the Anderle block on Brown street called out the fire department at about nine o'clock Christmas evening. The blaze was not serious and quickly extinguished.

The New Year comes with every greeting of the season and is promising to us all here in a business, social and personal way. It will be like all years; largely what you make them. Let 1914 be a good one for you.

The "Soo" and North-Western roads are running their big steam snow plows through here these days in order to clean their tracks for the daily trains. In Canada on the "Soo" the snow is said to be of a tremendous depth and trains are stalled for several hours.

The silver trophy which has been on exhibition at the Lawler bowling alley for some time past, was won on Christmas Eve, by Ray LaSelle, who was the holder of the ticket bearing the lucky number. The trophy is an elegant and costly one and will make a handsome ornament for any apartment.

Henry Cushman and James Hauchett, two well known Rhinelanders, will engage in the bottling business at Ladysmith and leave shortly for that place. Mr. Cushman has had plenty of experience in the bottling business having been in the employ of Arthur Taylor here for several years past.

"Bowlers" vs. "Rollers."
 Luther Brown gave a bowling party to a number of his lady and gentleman friends at the Lawlis' alleys last night. All of the guests took part, two teams being formed, one for each alley. The pin setters were kept busy, the young ladies managing to hold up their end of the game with credit to themselves. Three games were bowled on each side and the final counting up showed that the Bowlers captained by T. C. Wood were the victors. Those present were Misses Helen Alban, Gussie Greener, Nora Halliday, May and Helen Brown, Jessie Miller, Edith Brown, Messrs. J. R. Stone, T. C. Wood, L. Wright, Feb. Brown, Jr., E. H. Melkjohn, L. E. Brown, J. C. Teal.

After the contest the party adjourned to the A. W. Brown residence where a dainty collation was served. The incoming of the new year was watched by all, after which the guests departed for their homes. The evening was voted one most pleasantly spent.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50

Next to Your Family Doctor comes
 your Druggist.
J. J. REARDON
 has had Twenty-five Years experience at the Prescription
 Counter The word REARDON on a package of medi-
 cines means that its contents are of the highest chemical
 quality and that it is compounded under his personal
 supervision.
 It means that every item in its composition is double
 checked and every possibility of error is eliminated.
 All these safeguards cost no more than you pay some cheap bot-
 tle washer, nine times out of ten not as much.
 If you live in any of the small towns adjacent to Rhinelander send to me for
 your drug wants. All orders shipped on first train. Two cent stamps accepted as
 cash for mail order.

J. J. REARDON,
RHINELANDER, WIS.



DR. HOAG

(caution!)

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are not to purchase the only remedy universally known and a remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1878 for the cure and treatment of Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles without losing its great popularity all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Roschke's German Syrup. There are so many ordinary cough remedies made by druggists and others that are cheap and good for light colds perhaps, but for severe cases of cough, throat and lung troubles, there is no other remedy so good as Roschke's German Syrup.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Logs Wanted.
Maple, Birch, Pine, Norway, Tamarack, Hemlock and Basswood logs, also cedar posts, poles and shingle bolts wanted. ROBERTS LEE CO.

Stops the Cough.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25 cents.

Dr. HARRIS treats with remarkable success all chronic diseases of the skin, blood and surgical affections of the eye, throat, nose, ears, and lungs, using the latest and most successful methods. He has particularly invited all whose cases have been neglected or unsuccessfully treated. He is located in
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
 1212 N. 7TH ST.,
 COR. OF 12TH AND 7TH STS.
 OFFICE HOURS: 10 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
 VISIT YOUR CITY ONE DAY AND CURE WITHIN TWO.

All Cases he undertakes Guaranteed

HE PARTICULARLY INVITES all whose cases have been neglected, badly treated or abandoned, to send him a statement of his professional life. He has been devoted to this class of cases for many years, and has been successful in getting relief from their own physicians or calling upon him for advice free and be cured.

HE GIVES FREE consultation, for he positively refuses a compensation from an incurable case.

THE ASTONISHING success and remarkable cures performed by him are due to a thorough knowledge of the structure and functions of the human system, and the cure of diseases by natural remedies.

HE MAKES NO experiments, and employs no dangerous or painful methods.

Tax Notice.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned City Treasurer of the city of Rhineclauder, that the tax roll for said city for the year 1902, is in my hands for collection and that the taxes charged therein are subject to payment at my office at any time prior to the first day of February.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of an
 execution issued out of the Circuit Court of
 the City and County of St. Louis, in and for
 the State of Missouri, and to me directed and delivered
 in favor of John Carlson and Hank Anderson,
 against the right, title, claim and interest of
 John and Terrence of Michael, on a certain
 judgment, defendant, have, for want of personal
 service, failed to levy, this day levied upon
 and sold the right, title, claim and interest of
 said Michael, defendant, on the 31st day of
 November, 1902, at any time thereafter,
 situated in the County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin,
 to-wit:

1. A certain lot or parcel (3) and lot (4), in Block number eight (8), of the Second Addition to the city of Rhineland, in said county, which is sold for sale, and will sell public sale on the 31st day of January, 1903, at the of the court house, in the city of Rhineland, in said county, on the 31st day of January, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder at auction, with costs and expenses of sale.	2. A certain lot or parcel (3) and lot (4), in Block number eight (8), of the Second Addition to the city of Rhineland, in said county, which is sold for sale, and will sell public sale on the 31st day of January, 1903, at the of the court house, in the city of Rhineland, in said county, on the 31st day of January, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder at auction, with costs and expenses of sale.
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Witness my hand and seal of said County, this
 31st day of January, 1903.

Sheriff of Oneida County, Wis.

[illegible]

Dated this 22nd day of December
1922. A. D. SUTTON, City Treas.
Office Rooms, Merchants' Bank Bldg.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing
between James Gleason and Antoine
Bleumaine in the meat market busi-
ness is this day dissolved. Jas. Gleason
will continue the business and
pay all bills and collect all accounts
due to it.

JAMES GLEASON.

For Sale.

City Bakery building, two stories,
16 rooms, large basement, located
near Alpine Hotel, will be sold on
easy terms. Apply to

A. E. JAYCOCK, District

Timber Land Act June 2, 1878—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Barren, Wyo., May 25, 1892.

It is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of April 22, 1878, the following timber land is in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory, to-wit: Section 21, Township 22 N., Range 22 E., 1st Meridian, in the State of Wisconsin, is hereby offered for sale to the highest bidder on the 8th day of February, 1903, for the purchase of the same for the sum of \$1000.00. In Townships 22 N., Range 22 E., 1st Meridian, in Wisconsin, No. 22 N., Range 22 E., 1st Meridian, and will be provided so that the land shall be used for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the expiration of the time specified in the act of Wisconsin, on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1903.

Witness my hand and the seal of the said Territory, at Helena, Montana, this 25th day of May, A. D. 1892.

ROBERT E. BLACK, Register in Charge.

Noted at Rhineland, Wisconsin.

The above-described lands are requested to be sold to the highest bidder on or before said 8th day of February, 1903.

I AM A PRACTITIONER OF THE ARTS
 I have applied for registration with the
 for being one of the artists for chemical
 and paleontological examination.
 I am a traveling doctor. He travels because
 he is able to cure a class of traveling diseases
 which are not. Your doctor who has
 been previously treated you is invited to call
 with you and take over your case in your
 presence before he assumes to condemn Dr.
 who has been arrived at results
 unknown to him unknown.
 CASES TREATED BY MAIL or express
 at a special rate of reduction much preferred.
 List of questions free.
 Address
 DR CHAS HOAG,
 Chicago,
 Ill.
 AT RAPIDS HOUSE,
 RHINELANDER,
 Friday Jan 16

Notice.
My wife, Evelyn Peter, and I having mutually agreed to separate, hereby notify all persons not to trouble her on my account. A. PETER.
Merger, Wis., Nov. 24, 02. 44-2600

For sale.
Green Glazed Hardwood slabs. Inquire at either office. Use the telephone. 411-41 Brown Bros. Lbr. Co.

It's pretty hard to define real beauty. Rare and beautiful women everywhere owe their loveliness to Rocky Mountain Tea. 25 cents.
J. L. Beardsley

Fully Competent.
"What we require," said the managing editor, "is the services of a man capable of taking full charge of our 'Query Box.' Are you capable of answering all kinds of questions?"
"Well, I rather think I ought to be," replied the applicant. "I'm the father of eleven children."

THE STORY TELLER

A Child Witness

By FLORENCE LILLY.

MY childhood home was in a quiet little country town where the short 12 years of my life had been spent in peaceful happiness. The days slipped away and the world to me was only a great big playhouse, until something happened which brought me to a realization that it was indeed a playhouse, but on its stage tragedy and crime played a conspicuous part.

My childhood dream had a rude awakening. One morning, as I was busy at work in my little garden, I was startled by the sharp clatter of horse's feet, coming down the street. The easy, graceful rider was Harry Derbin, a young man of our town.

He was, indeed, a man to be envied, being endowed with everything to make his life a success. He was handsome, popular and wealthy, and reported said, soon to be married to a lovely girl in a neighboring town.

I saw from his flashing eyes that something was terribly wrong. In an instant he had dashed up to the blacksmith door across the street, and with a few words I could not hear, leveled his pistol at the blacksmith's head. The poor fellow begged piteously for mercy, but without a tremor or any relenting glance, young Derbin fired, and the unfortunate man fell to the ground with a groan.

I was rooted to the spot in horror and amazement, but my eyes refused to leave the man, who could by one act of ungovernable passion, cast aside all thought of his future and wreck a life so full of promise as his.

With a glance at his prostrate victim, he coolly placed his revolver back in his pocket, and rode off down the street. As he passed me, he glanced down at my trembling little figure as if to say: "Well, did you see it, little one?" and my throbbing heart answered: "Yes, I, and only I, and your father saw the deed." Then, as a crowd came rushing up the street, dazed and trembling, I turned and went into the house—not the happy, careless child that came out, but one blindly confused at this first glimpse of tragedy in the world's playhouse.

Upon investigation it proved that the motive for the deed, while extremely aggravating, did not justify the taking of a man's life. The blacksmith had struck Henry Derbin's little brother for some mischievous prank in his shop, but this was too much for the proud, fiery spirit of the elder brother, and nothing but the man's life would pay the penalty.

He was promptly arrested, and for a time there was great excitement, but after awhile the tumult subsided and, owing to his popularity and the fact that he was the moving spirit in the town's enterprises, public opinion soon began to lean very much in his favor.

Hearing the matter discussed so often, I soon began to consider him as my persecuted hero, but consoled myself that I was the only one who saw the shot fired. But I was bewildered when father brought home one day my summons as the principal witness in the case. I did not then realize what it meant, although father very solemnly told me as we went to the courthouse that "a man's life was in my hands," and that I must "tell the truth and nothing but the truth," about what I saw on that terrible day.

He led me into the crowded courtroom, and I searched in vain among the sea of faces for that of my hero. I tremblingly obeyed the call to the witness stand, and at last saw the pale, handsome face of the man whom my simple words would condemn. There he sat with his mother, sweetheart, money and friends on one side of his scale of destiny, but alas! soon to be overbalanced by the law, my testimony and justice. His glittering eyes were fixed upon me as if to say: "Be merciful, little girl; you know not what you do." The tears streamed down my face, and between my sobs I told my simple story, which must have carried conviction with it, for the jury had been out of the room only a few moments when they returned with the verdict of "guilty," and then, as the judge thundered out the sentence that Henry Derbin was "to be hung by the neck until he was dead, dead, dead," I realized that this man's life had indeed been placed in my hands.

While the words of the judge rang in my ears the condemned man gave me one reproachful look, then bowed his head and wept as I had never seen a man weep before.

Public sympathy by this time was so much in his favor that the most prominent citizens, by a widely circulated petition, got his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

From that time my happy, careless life was ended. In vain they tried to impress me that I had only answered the demands of justice, for that shadow was always across my path, and my thoughts and dreams were haunted by the sorrowful, pleading eyes of Henry Derbin.

Ten years later I was married and lived in a neighboring town to our old home. Strange to say, my husband was one of the lawyers for the state in the case of Henry Derbin. At that time he was just starting out in the profession, and his eloquent speeches in that trial was the starting point in his road to success.

We often spoke of the case, and while, of course, as a lawyer, his conscience did not trouble him, he vainly tried to impress on me that I had done only my duty, and that my ideas about it were all a mistake.

As if it were only yesterday I could, in imagination, see his pale handsome face and reproachful eyes as they carried him away to prison.

I think the shock to my sensitive, childish mind completely killed all whisperings of justice, and the fact only remained that by my words I had doomed a fellow mortal to lifelong misery and shame. My heart ached for him when we heard that once he had attempted to escape by jumping from a boat into the river, but owing to his shackles was promptly captured and returned to prison.

One evening, not long after this, about dusk, my husband and I were sitting on our front porch, when a man came walking quickly down the walk and halted at the steps. I was horrified to see that his hands were shackled together, and on one foot he dragged a long chain; he wore a convict's garb, and in his pale, thin face we both recognized the features of Henry Derbin.

He it was—but oh, how changed from the handsome, dashing fellow we had sent to prison years ago! The beautiful brown hair was cut close to his head and the once flashing eyes had the hunted look of a closely pursued animal, and the hideous convict clothes hung like a sack from his emaciated form. He glanced nervously from my husband to my own startled face, but I was glad to see he did not recognize us.

"Friends," he said, "as you see, I am an escaped convict. No doubt you have heard of Henry Derbin, sent to prison from this county years ago. He now stands before you begging for mercy. I have not long to live, but before I die I must see my mother, and the woman who has been true to a convict lover all these years. I escaped, but can do nothing in these shackles. The officers are not far behind, but they will never take Henry Derbin to prison again," and he significantly



"I AM AN ESCAPED CONVICT."

tapped a revolver in his pocket. "So, friends, for the love of God, file off these chains and set me free."

Oh, how my heart leaped at the thought that I could now undo my work and ease the long troubled conscience. I looked imploringly at my husband, who bid me go and bring the file. I went with flying feet. As I gave it to him he must have read my thoughts. How I longed to tell the poor fellow the part I had taken in his life, and ask the forgiveness I craved, for, as he took the file, he said:

"My man, I am a lawyer, and strange to say, one of those who convicted you, and as such should deliver you up to justice, but for the sake of my wife here, who was your child witness, and has always grieved over your sad fate, I will set you free."

He fired his sad gaze upon me and said: "Do not trouble yourself, dear madam, it was justice, for I brought it on myself by my rashness and fiery temper, but God only knows how I bless you for giving me even a few hours of freedom."

He left us and hurried away toward his home. My heart felt lighter than it had for years, and I prayed that the poor fellow would have the privilege of seeing his mother and sweetheart again. But my hopes were dashed away as a number of officers dashed the house in close pursuit of their prisoner. They had only been gone a few moments when a pistol shot rang clear and sharp on the evening air.

My husband caught my shuddering form in his arms, for we knew that, by his own hand, the soul of Henry Derbin had gone to trial in a higher court, where I would not be called as a witness.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

LESSON IN AMERICAN HISTORY IN PUZZLE



FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Find the Released Regulator.

What was in reality the first battle of the American revolution was fought at Alamance Creek in North Carolina between Gov. Tryon in command of about 200 militia and an organized band of colonial patriots known as "Regulators." The "Regulators" had released from prison one of their number who had been confined for refusing to pay the import taxes imposed by England. Gov. Tryon attempted to punish this organization and brought about the engagement at Alamance Creek. Before the beginning of the battle the two of the "Regulators" advanced to the British lines under a flag of truce, when the infuriated governor fired a rifle and shot one of them. The other escaped to his own command, though repeatedly fired at. In the fight which followed nine of the militia and 20 of the "Regulators" were killed. This occurred in May, 1771.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The world now consumes 6,200,000,000 pounds of tobacco yearly, or 2,512,500 tons. This is worth \$200,000,000. In other words, the world's smoke bill is just \$1,000,000 a week.

A Berlin dentist's new local anesthetic is a preparation from fresh suprarenal capsules of oxen and calves. Injected into the gums, this gives insensibility as deep as the bone.

A perfect skeleton of the mastodon has been unearthed in a clay bed at Grove City, O. The tusks are about 12 feet long, and the well-worn teeth show that the animal was an old one.

But eight states do not now require examination by a state board of those who wish to practice medicine. They are Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota and Tennessee.

The antiquity of the fan in the east, particularly in Asia, extends far back beyond the possibility of ascertaining its date. In China and India the original model of the fan was the wing of a bird, and at one time was part of the emblems of imperial authority.

The Philippines are beginning to use very largely a curious device to teach their children to walk. It is a rough affair, of course, and is composed of a piece of bamboo that revolves around the end of a hardwood pole. A glove is fastened to the revolving stick and the child thus attached has to follow the lead of the machine.

A gentleman who had the gift of shaping a great many things out of orange peel was displaying his ability at a dinner party before Theodore Hook and Thomas Hill, and succeeded in counterfeiting a pig. Hill tried the same feat, and after destroying a dozen oranges and straining the table with the peel of them, gave it up with the exclamation: "Harg the pig! I can't make the brute!" "You have done much better, Hill," exclaimed Hook, glancing at the mess on the table. "Instead of one pig you have made a litter."

A REMARKABLE LAKE.

Large Body of Water in Siberia That Is Entirely Heated Over by Salt.

Probably the most remarkable lake in the world is one with a coating of salt that completely conceals the water. It may be seen at any time during the year, fully exposed, being even at its best when the sun is shining directly upon it. This wonderful body of water is one of the saltiest of the salt lakes and is situated near Oulorok, Siberia. The lake is nine miles wide and 17 long, and within the memory of man was not entirely covered over by the salt deposit. Originally evaporation played the most prominent part in creating the lake over with salt, but at the present time the salt springs which surround it are adding fast to the thickness of the crust.

In the long ago rapid evaporation of the lake's waters left great salt crystals floating on the surface. In course of time these caked together. Thus the waters were finally entirely covered. In 1878 the lake found an underground outlet into the River Obi, which lowered its surface about three feet. The salt crust was so thick, however, that it retained its old level, and now presents the curious spectacle of a salt-crusted lake. The salt coat increases six inches in thickness every year. The many islands with which the lake is studded are said to act as braces and to help keep the arched salt crust in position.

United States Commerce. According to German statisticians, the United States ranks fourth in the volume of import and export commerce for 1901, with \$2,118,200,000 value. Great Britain is first, with \$4,165,000,000, the British colonies second, with \$2,618,000,000, and Germany third, with \$2,468,000,000.—Success.

How Cows Live. A cattleman says that all cows lie down on their left side, and never on their right side, unless the left is injured.—Indianapolis News.

Why We Should Let the Immigrant Come

By GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, Head of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line in America.

THE immigration of a single year is a barometer indicating the degree of prosperity to which the country has attained. Immigrants coming over here nearly all have their friends or relatives in this country, and it is due mainly to the correspondence between the relatives and friends who have established themselves in this country and the folks back in Europe that the latter are induced to leave their homes for the new world. Every period of prosperity here causes an increase in immigration. As soon as a season of depression arrives it is instantly known on the other side and immigration is checked in the natural way.

The reason why people are now coming from the southern rather than from the northern countries of Europe is not far to seek. It is well known that the more complete the educational system of any country, the greater is the number of skilled laborers produced there and the fewer the number of unskilled laborers. In the United States at present the number of unskilled laborers is constantly and rapidly decreasing, and this may also be said of Germany, France, Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries; in fact, of all the northern countries of Europe except Russia.

The common laborers we need for the unskilled labor supply of this country are naturally drawn from those countries whose systems of education are less complete, or from countries where races have been discriminated against by the laws under which they live. And we get them only in proportion as the northern races of Europe have withdrawn from the lower grades of unskilled labor.

The allegation is frequently heard that the foreign immigration into this country has not only a tendency toward reducing the remuneration of labor, but in many specific cases has actually resulted in the lowering of wages. This contention calls for an inquiry into the facts as they exist. A bulletin of the department of labor shows the average daily wages quoted in twelve of the largest cities of the United States in the years from 1870 to 1893. Taking the first and last of those years it will be seen that in no single instance are the wages in 1893 lower than in the year 1870, so the tide of immigration, which set in in its largest volume after the year 1870, had no effect whatever in reducing wages. On the contrary, there has been an increase in spite of this immigration, the advance in many trades assuming quite respectable proportions.

PROVIDED BY THE PALM.

Not Only Palatable Food, But Other Useful Materials Furnished by the Tree.

"How on earth did we secure any decent decorative effects before we discovered the artistic possibilities of the palm?" said Felicia, idly, as we sat in the palm garden of one of the hotels, awaiting the arrival of the Man from California, with whom we were to dine, relates a writer in the Philadelphia Press.

"We had statuary," I replied vaguely, "and before that shells and wax flowers under glass and haircloth chairs and sofas. But, if you really want to know anything about palms, talk to the Man from California. His mind is a perfect palm garden, stocked with all varieties. He has date ranches on a thousand plains."

"Thanks for the suggestion," exclaimed Felicia, devoutly. "He is the most difficult creature to talk to I ever met. I did not know what subject to try him on."

"Palms!" I replied, sententiously. "Palms, and yet palms, and again palms!"

But, joking aside, I never realized how many fascinating facts there were about the "Princes of the Vegetable Kingdom," as old Linnaeus called them, until the Man from California discoursed upon the subject.

He began with the date palm, the one that Mark Twain describes as resembling a gigantic feather duster. This palm alone provides millions of people with sustenance, and its introduction into California and southern Europe has been most successful.

In addition to the quantities of its young trees in California are those of a larger growth to be seen in the old mission gardens. In the San Luis Rey mission's date palm 120 years old, and very large ones are also to be found in the San Diego and Ventura missions. They were planted by those fathers of the church who hoped to extend the dominion of the cross not only over the golden California, but over all the western world.

These palms are especially beautiful when fruit bearing, for then they present a picture of the most vivid coloring. The trunk rises high in the air, scarred by innumerable dead leaf stalks. At the summit the long wand-like, dark green fronds arch upward and outward, and from between these fronds hang the deep yellow fruit stalks, laden with heavy clusters of brilliant red dates with the bloom of the plum or the grape upon them.

By adroit questioning Felicia led the Man on to the subject of coconut palms, which are also remarkable for their economic uses. There is a native proverb to this effect: "He who plants a coconut tree plants vessels and clothing, food and drink, a habitation for himself and a heritage for his children."

To the inquiring mind the question presents itself: Why take part in the struggle for existence? Why not emigrate to that morning land, and live in peace and plenty ever afterward? He who would do so could build himself a home of porcupine wood, which is procured from the trunk of the tree and is very durable; leafstalk rafters are to his hand, and his house is ready for the picturesque roof of thatched leaves. He can cover his floor with matting made from coir, the fiber which is about the nut; he can make brooms and brushes of the ribs of the leaves and can utilize the old leaves in making buckets. The house completed, it can be decorated with fans and with cups artistically carved from the nuts.

As regards food, he can sustain life on a monotonous, but dairy fare. A pint of liquor can be procured from each young coconut and the creamy jelly can be eaten with a spoon. Other food, fish for instance, may be fried in coconut oil, and from that oil coconut butter, soap and candles may be manufactured.

The man placed in these supposititious circumstances need not worry about the London fashions. He can clothe himself in a coarse textile fabric wrought from the sheath at the base of the leaf.

Once upon a time—and this is history, although it begins like a fairy tale—immense double coconuts were found floating on the tropical seas. None knew whence they came, and they were regarded by the child-like natives of those southern lands and credulous sailors as gifts of the god who dwelt on distant Elysian islands.

These double nuts were held in superstitious awe and were carried home to grim northern kings, who bound the cups with gold and jewels and guarded them more than all other treasures. For the cups were gifted with magical properties. Whoever drank from them should know neither sickness, nor sorrow, nor age, but should live from century to century, perhaps in another guise, but ever successful in love and fortune, ever victorious in war.

The fabled fountain of youth was never sought more eagerly than were these magic nuts by stern Vikings and daring sailors, whose descendants were centuries later to be known as the invincible "Pirates of the Sea."

"I am afraid I have talked you to death on my hobby," exclaimed the man from California at last, "but I find there is something very alluring about palms, especially to those who live in cities. Hence crystallized this sentiment in his poem 'The Line and the Palm.'"

"Therein, you remember, he describes the lonely place standing on bleak northern heights, where the air is blown crystal clear, and drawing of the palm which knows only the eternal sunlight."

A CHILD'S COMMENT. A very little girl was aroused from her sleep a few nights ago to go on a journey. While she was dressing she slipped behind a heavy window curtain to look out at the stars.

"Is it the middle of the night?" she asked.

On being told that it was she said: "Then that's it. When I first looked out the stars were twinkling so I couldn't tell whether they were just coming out or just going away, but now I know. They are just changing from yesterday to to-morrow!"—N. Y. Times.

You can't find any fault with the friend who listens when it is your day to kick.—Aldrich Globe.

Young People

THE MENAGERIE.

Oh, look at my Menagerie And see the furry things! They are the wildest animals With horns and tails and wings. The beetle is a "Necrotic," This bug's a "Buffalo," I call the mole my Elephant Because he's big and slow.

The spotted yellow lady-bug This lovely leopard makes, This monster dodo-bird is a "Doo," These monster caterpillars, Skates.

The grasshopper's a "Kangaroo" (You know they both can jump) The peacock's a "Cameo," for his shell Is just a truly lump.

I can't catch a bumble-bee And keep him in a cage Of morning-glory's he's a Lion, Just bear him four and raise!

The lizard is a "Potamus," The hop-toad is a "Beast," Oh, look at my Menagerie, But not too near—take care!

—Abbie Farwell Brown, in Congressionalist.

OSPREY'S SOLID HOME.

Made of Sticks, Pieces of Broken Oars and Other Wreckage and Weighs 200 Pounds.

It is good luck to have a fishhawk, or osprey, as it is sometimes called, build its nest on one's farm. That is what the farmers say, and although the nest of this bird is as wonderful as all full of odds and ends as an ancient curiosity shop, they never molest it. It is only when some cold-blooded naturalist comes along, who wants to get the scientific facts about everything, that it is possible to learn about the home of the fishhawk.

Such a nest, says the New York Tribune, was recently found on Gardiner's Island by naturalists from the Bronx zoo. They took it down and set it up again in a tree in the Bronx gardens. This was no easy task, for the cumbersome home weighed more than 400 pounds.

Instead of being made of straws and feathers, like other birds' nests, the fishhawk's nest is constructed of sticks, pieces of broken oars and splinters of wrecked boats. Stowed away in the framework are often found pieces of fish net, fish bones, skeletons of other birds, strands of barbed wire, soles of old shoes, corset bones, remnants of clothing and not a few pearl buttons.

The fishhawk occupies its nest only one season, and if it returns after the winter is over builds another home. Oftentimes other birds inhabit the empty house, and in the one found on Gardiner's Island there were three blackbird's nests, each containing a pair of speckled brown and green eggs. Some superstitious people think that an empty fishhawk's nest is haunted, for they say that the tree in which it is built always dies and the young of other birds hatched there fall a prey to hawks before they grow up.

A BIG BIRD'S NEST. The Bronx zoo. They took it down and set it up again in a tree in the Bronx gardens. This was no easy task, for the cumbersome home weighed more than 400 pounds.

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THE DOG HAS RIGHTS.

St. Louis Judge Has Given a Decision in Which All Dogs are Interested More or Less.

A man in St. Louis named Abram Simon has a dog named Jupiter. Another named Quinn has a boy named Willie. While Willie was trying to tie a can full of rocks to Jupiter's tail, Jupiter bit him. Then Willie's parents brought a suit for damages against Mr. Simon before Judge Skidner. The judge dismissed the suit and made this ruling about the rights of dogs—probably the first instance in which the rights of any animal to resort to self-defense have ever been made the subject of a decision in a court of law.

Any dog has a legal and undeniable right to bite any man, woman or child who purposely and with intent to disturb said dog's tranquillity and peace of mind does attach or cause to be attached to said dog's tail a tin can or other weight which will impede the progress of said animal. A dog which bites its persecutor in such a case is acting purely and honestly in self-defense, and is as justly immune from punishment as the man who strikes a burglar in defense of his own life and welfare.

The next time you see a boy trying to tie a tin can to a dog's tail remind him (the boy) of the dog's rights and if he will not let the dog alone have him arrested.—Little Chronicle.

Pls Was Getting Better. In a country school in Pike county, Pa., one of the scholars, a small and trembling boy, timidly approached the schoolmaster, one afternoon, and inquired if he might bring an offering of fresh pork, explaining that the folks at home were about to kill a pig. The schoolmaster thanked the boy, and said he would be delighted with a portion. A week or more passed, with no sign of the pork; and the teacher good-humoredly inquired of the boy what had become of his good intentions. "Please, sir," faltered the boy, "the pig got b-b-better."

BILLY HAD A LARK.

Runaway Pony Scattered Delicious Butter Balls Along Half a Mile of Street.

Billy was a beautiful bay-colored pony. He was none of your heavy, slow-going farm horses that have to be urged on their way. Not he! Like a swift deer he cleared the ground, and horseback riding on Billy was a delight. Everyone loved him. He was so beautiful. He would toss his fine head and arch his neck in such a saucy way when being harnessed that one was sure he was only waiting impatiently to be off on a gay canter.

One morning the weekly supply of butter was needed and Arthur was asked to run over to the farmhouse for it. He was just waiting his chance to ride Billy, so he said there was not time to walk before school, so he guessed he'd ride Billy over.

Mother protested, but Arthur pleaded, and so much time was lost that mother saw that she must go without the butter or allow Arthur to ride the colt.

Billy looked very sweet and innocent of any mischievous plan as he trotted out of the yard at a very mild pace. It was the first time Arthur had ever been on his back, and he sat proudly. The only thing that made him realize that he was not a valiant knight on a prancing charger was the tin butter pail on his arm.

Arthur reached the farmhouse in good time, and the empty butter pail was exchanged for one filled with half-pound prints of delicious yellow butter.

Arthur started for home. Billy, in fine feather, was cantering along gayly. A few rods from the farm, near the road, stood a small blacksmith's shop, where several men were lounging about, waiting for the "boss" to come and set them to work.

As Arthur rode by one of the men gave a long, low whistle, which started Billy on the round run. Arthur was nearly thrown by Billy's sudden spring forward, and in his efforts to regain his seat and control the horse the pail of butter slipped further up his arm, the cover fell off and Billy and Arthur went prancing through the main street of the village, scattering balls of golden butter behind them.

Everyone rushed to doors and windows at the clatter of hoofs, and soon men and women, girls, boys and babies started in a procession after the proud knight, who was scattering gold in his path as he scampered by on his proud steed.

When Billy dashed into the yard, the last print of butter lay in the road some yards behind him, and mother rushed out to find a disheveled rider, a panting horse, and all the neighbors with all their children congregated in her backyard. But that was not the worst of it; she found an empty pail.

Arthur had to walk back to the farm for more butter, and he had plenty of company on the way, who thoughtfully pointed out the little soft yellow heaps to him, lying at intervals in the road.

But Billy? Well, he was not a bit penitent. He only smiled when they led him in the stall and tossed his head as much as to say: "That was a fine lark, wasn't it?"—N. Y. Tribune.

INCOMBUSTIBLE WOOD.

How to Perform a Little Trick That Is Calculated to Mystify Your Young Friends.

Alum and glue in equal parts are dissolved in water strongly saturated with salt. Both solutions are mixed together. Dip splinters of wood into the fluid until every part is saturated, let them dry, and repeat.

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THE SHIPS NEARING HOME.

Why the bright lights in the harbor that twinkle the stars of the foam? The ship's green Home! Why the glad voices, clattering from valley to garlanded dome?

The ship's nearing Home! The pain of the perilous voyage is past; The pinks where the rocks are, the blue where the bluffs are; The sailors sing joy for the home-shores at last— The ship's nearing Home!

All stirring the voyage, where ocean-wracks roam, But the ship's nearing Home! The breath of green meads, the larks in the loam— The ship's nearing Home!

Was the Night long, O Captain, from wild to the lines of love till the wounds on your breast? Soon—soon the sweet Haven—Gulf's green bays of Rest— The ship's nearing Home!

—P. L. Stanton, in Atlantic Constitution

The Oldest, Largest and Best
Advertising Medium in
Oneida County.

VOLUME 21, NO. 46.

Cle MENS The Broken House Key

THE young and pretty bride felt worried and out of sorts. Only a short eight weeks ago she had married her dear Gus and had followed him to his home in W—, and already he had begun to neglect her to go out of an evening, and to leave her alone in the big house. He had tried to convince her that he could not altogether neglect his former friends and companions, and that she ought not to object to his meeting them on two evenings, every week, and to pass an agreeable hour or two in their company over a friendly game of whist; but she simply did not comprehend how he could even think of going anywhere without taking her along.

"Oh the dreadful evenings I have to spend," she complained with tears in her eyes. "I am obliged to sit here all alone because I have as yet had no chance to form any acquaintances here. Naturally I get homesick. Often I feel like leaving everything and taking the train home to my parents."

"Would it not be better, darling, if you went to bed instead and tried to sleep?"

"That is just where the trouble is," she replied, still in tears. "I am afraid. Our servant sleeps way up in the attic. She would not even hear were anything to happen to me."

"Why, you foolish child, what is there to be afraid of; what is going to happen?"

"Are not the papers every day full of burglaries and robberies?" she persisted. "Think of the many strangers that flock to a well-known health resort like this. Nothing is impossible under such circumstances!"

The husband looked thoughtfully at his sweet bride.

"No, dear, I do not want you to frighten yourself into illness. I promise you herewith, of my own free will (the poor fellow could not help leaving a sigh as he said this), to return promptly at 11 o'clock whenever I go to meet my friends. It is impossible for me to withdraw from their society altogether, for they would ridicule and make fun of me, and call me heeprick. Burglars rarely put in their appearance before the hour of 11, the streets being full of life and traffic. Goodby, darling, and please do not feel lonesome."

Annie sighed and submitted resignedly to her fate. She read awhile; she then took up her embroidery, a present for her mother; she played a game of solitaire, and finally she paced restlessly up and down the room. At home there had been a large family circle, hence it was very trying to her to be left so much to herself in her new surroundings.

At ten o'clock even the familiar noises in the kitchen ceased, for the servant had gone upstairs to her attic, and the poor woman felt the old feeling of distress and fright creep over her; the sitting-room was located to the rear of the house, and there was a hallway between it and the front rooms. She therefore could not hear the usual street noises. A death-like silence reigned in the room. Tired, and yet excited, she threw herself on the lounge. She sadly reflected why her husband and card parties had been called into existence. Why and by her thoughts became more and more confused, and she fell into a sound slumber.

It was 11:05 when Gus arrived breathlessly and post haste at his house door and tried to fit his key into the lock.

Poor fellow! Had evil spirits conspired to get him into trouble? Click—the key broke in two, and the bit stuck fast in the keyhole, handle and barrel alone remaining in his hands.

He knocked; he called; he knocked again and louder, for, unfortunately, there was no house bell—all in vain. "I hardly think my wife has retired as early as this," he reflected, "but, of course, she is in the sitting-room, and most likely she cannot hear me." Once more he knocked—this time very loudly—he called until his voice was hoarse. No reply!

To fill his cup of misery to the brim he commenced to rain, and he was without an umbrella.

"Perhaps Annie has gone to bed after all," he thought, shivering and dripping wet. "Shall I go to a hotel? No! What would the people think? The only place that I know of that may still be open is the railway depot, for there is a train arriving at midnight."

He went down the street in the pouring rain, and at last found himself in the waiting-room of the station.

"A glass of beer, sir?" asked an enterprising waiter. Gus shook himself. He felt chilly. "Punch," he said, "and make it hot!" He drank one glass, and then another, and still another, to while away the time. He was the only person there. In due time the last train had arrived, and he could stay no longer. They were about to close up.

In sheer desperation he looked at his watch.

It was one o'clock when he emerged into the street, and it had ceased to rain. The full moon seemed to grin and wink at him maliciously through the clouds as though she meant to say: "See, old man, it serves you right! Why must you go out to play cards and leave your wife at home in loneliness?"

In spite of the repeated potatoes he still felt chilly. "There is no help or it but a good run," he said to himself, starting on a lively trot through the city; first down one street, then up another, through the suburbs until he reached the "open country and back again without stop or rest for fear of catching cold."

The town clock struck the hour of four. "It is still too early to get into the house," he said, "the front door never unlocked before six o'clock! Will they be able to unlock the door now?" A piece of my key sticks in the lock; the women are imprisoned and cannot get out. But now I can and this no longer. I must have something hot to drink and sit down somewhere. There is a train at four o'clock, and forthwith he once more tended his way to the railroad depot.

A snug corner and a cup of hot coffee somewhat restored him. But he was very tired and pretty soon he was as sound asleep in his corner as his wife had been the night before on her lounge.

And how did his wife fare? She awoke in the middle of the night with a start, almost frightened out of her wits by a horrible dream, in which her husband had appeared before her, wounded, bleeding, and torn by huge bloodhounds. Pretty soon, however, she comprehended the situation. Her face bathed in tears, she paced restlessly up and down the room wringing her hands. "Oh, the wretch! To stay out all night! Just to think of it! Such a man has the effrontery to talk to me of love. Not content to act like a villain, he even had to make fun of me last night by pretending he would henceforth be home at 11 o'clock."

"Who would ever have thought him so base?" she thought. "He closed the back house after midnight, hence he cannot pretend to be playing cards there all night. Heaven knows where he is spending the night, in whose company he is enjoying himself, while I—! But he'll find that I am not his dupe. I shall leave him at once. There is a train at seven o'clock in the morning which I am going to take and go home to my parents!"—and so forth and so on. More wringing of her hands, more tears, more self-pity and accusations, until in her eyes her husband appeared a veritable bluebeard.

At five o'clock she called the serving maid, whom she sent to the garage for a valise, and commenced to pack. The maid said nothing, but she was surprised that her master had not risen and did not help his wife. However, she made the coffee and then went after a cab.

The front door was wide open, and a locksmith busy with the big lock, when Annie appeared in the hall. The landlady ran to meet her, explaining in a hurry of excitement: "Did you hear about it, madam? A thief was here last night and made an attempt to enter the house. Some one must have frightened him off. He left a broken key stuck fast in the lock, and I was unable to unlock the door. I had to call from the window until I aroused a neighbor, who ran for a locksmith. Now I am going to have a patent lock put on and spoil their little game. But you look very pale, my dear madam. I am sorry to have frightened you with my burglar story. Are you going to take a ride so early in the morning?"

Annie nodded and passed on. She was glad that the woman had not seen her valise, which her maid had already put into the cab.

"What a narrow escape I had last night. How near I came being robbed—perhaps worse!" She was now thoroughly angry. "So much more reason for leaving the fellow, no matter the consequences! For the present I shall remain with my parents." Thus musing, she arrived at the depot.

Before purchasing her ticket she intended to leave her valise in the waiting-room. Annie entered and made for an empty table, when suddenly she dropped the valise and almost screamed aloud—wasn't that her husband, "her" Gus, sitting there in a corner and staring dumb enough to make everybody in the room smile at his no-nonsense?

Suddenly the sleeper opened his eyes. Whatever the outcome, she must avoid a scene in a public room. Annie tried to appear quite unconcerned, and took a seat beside her husband. Somehow her anger had suddenly vanished.

"Oh, darling, what brought me—I mean rather what brought you—here?" he asked, astonished at the unexpected appearance of his wife, dressed for a journey.

"Never mind, dear. Don't bother about that now," she whispered. "Come, let us ride home, when I will explain all."

Gus acquiesced in silence. All he could do was to drag himself to a cab.

And then explanations were in order. Annie had no reason to doubt her husband's narrative of his adventures during the night. But he could not quite make out from her explanations what had taken her to the railway station. He was, however, too ill to ask many questions.

Arrived at home she simply told the astonished servant that "they had changed their mind and would not go away, because her husband, who had preceded her to the depot, had been suddenly taken sick," and sent her after a physician.

Gus was very sick; for two weeks he could not leave his bed.

At last Gus got well, and though he would now and then go to have a special game of whist, his wife never again doubted him, even if he stayed out later than "eleven." Translated from the German.

Keep your purpose in view, and see to it that you yourself do not stand in the way of its accomplishment. We are not so often defeated as we do defeat our own lives.

THE WOMAN AT HOME

OVERWROUGHT NERVES.
Woman May Recover from Them by the Liberal and Constant Use of Pure Milk.

"Want to learn how to increase your weight and gain strength and nerve force in the easiest possible way?" asked the plump little woman, as she settled into a corner of the chair for a comfortable chat. Her listeners were half a dozen women who go in for the strenuous life to a greater or less degree and consequently any one of them could stand a few extra pounds without any inconvenience.

"Of course," was the reply, in chorus. "Well, then, drink milk, nothing but milk for months," said the plump one. "I've tried it and I think I am a pretty good illustration of the effectiveness of the milk diet. Four months ago I was a nervous wreck. Couldn't stand anything; wept if the least thing went wrong at home, jumped a foot every time the door bell rang and was fast becoming a nuisance to myself and all the rest of the family."

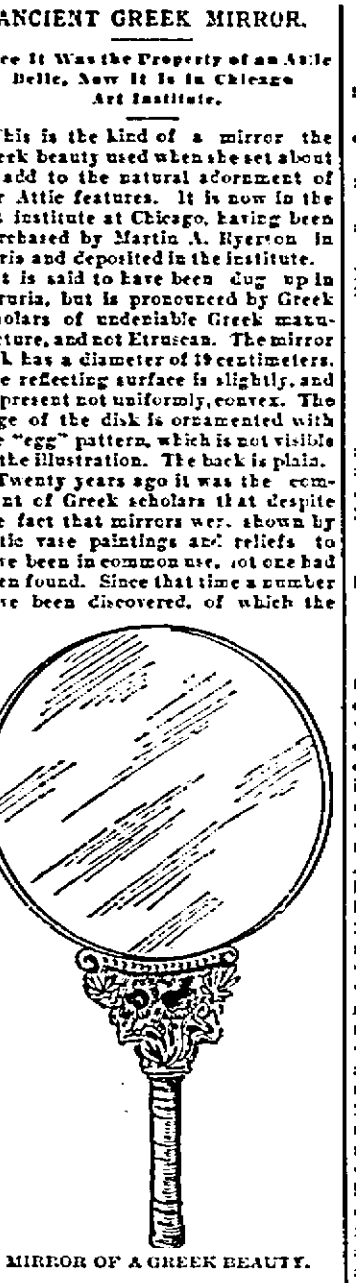
"Fortunately I have a little common sense and my doctor has more, so when I was ordered to drop everything and just 'rust' for awhile, I did it with the result that I have gained 31 pounds in weight and my health is completely restored. I lived on milk, as I told you, and rested according to direction, spending my time in a lovely old rest cure home up the state. The diet and the rest effected a cure without any medicine whatever. I might add, though, that the milk was not the ordinary delectable served by the dealers of the metropolises, but a rich, creamy substance furnished by the finest breed of Jersey cows. How hard it was for an active body like me to 'rust' for 16 weeks you strenuous folks can appreciate, but if you want to become plump and contented with the world in general just try my remedy."—Brooklyn Eagle.

CARRYING THE BABY.
Head and Spine Troubles Are Caused Sometimes Where Incorrect Ways Are Used.

The accompanying suggestions and illustrations, for which we are indebted to Leonard's Illustrated Medical Journal, are worthy of attention: "The child should always be lifted with both hands, held lightly, but firmly, the entire length of the back, and the head being carefully supported. One of the most common and dangerous errors is leaving the back of the head unsupported. When this is done, the movements of the body of the mother or nurse in walking, or, indeed, the sudden jerking of the baby itself, may seriously affect the head and spine."

PRETTY CUBAN DANCE.
As Compared with Our Romping Waltzes, It Is Pronounced a Thing of Beauty.

A gentleman who teaches dancing to the young people of a certain exclusive Washington set has been telling me that the newest dance is nothing more nor less than the Americanized version of the Cuban "danzon." I saw a roomful of ladies and gentlemen going through the pretty dance one day lately, and after the romping two-step the stately "danzon" is a thing of delight. It is almost as slow as the minuet and a girl who spent last winter in Cuba tells me that one can dance it all night in a space not larger than a good-sized dining-table. It is danced in couples, and so far as a lay mind can make out, it is simply a very, very slow waltz with a serious swaying motion of the body, says a writer in the Washington Post. The children in the dancing classes dance it to the music of "La Paloma," and now and then comes a pause, during which the time dancers stand in their places and chat. The girl who spent the winter in Havana says that the pauses in the danzon are the only times the well-bred Cuban girl ever has to speak to a man beyond her chaperone's ear range, and that the Cuban girl likes the dance for that very reason.



MIRROR OF A GREEK BEAUTY.

One now at the art institute is a sample. This mirror has its handles now detached from the disk. At the back the bronze part of the handle is prolonged upwards in the form of a palmette, which served to make the attachment to the disk secure. In front the ornamentation consisted of a figure of a siren with recurved wings, surrounded by scrolls and palmettes.

The special interest which attaches to this Chicago mirror is the fact that the handle proper is preserved—a circumstance which is rare in such ancient Greek mirrors of that historic period. For determining the date of the mirror there is no evidence, except the style of the bronze relief. The composition as a whole seems to indicate that it was made in the fifth century B. C. The year 450 B. C. has been taken as the approximate date of its manufacture and use.

NECESSARY TO HEALTH.

Suitable Site Is the Most Important Item to Be Considered in Selection of a Home.

The site for a house or of one already built should receive the most careful attention of the person about to build or to occupy. A good situation means life, health, happiness; a bad one means sickness, misery, death.

If a house or lot is on low, damp ground do not consider it. In a town or city ascertain if you are on "made land;" if so, avoid it. Avoid also land underlaid with clay; it will always be damp. Avoid, too, the neighborhood of a swamp, slow river, mill dam or any stagnant water, or a situation exposed to winds that blow from a swamp or mill dam. Do not settle near a noisy factory, mill or saloon.

The advantages to be required for a site are an elevation on a natural hillside or knoll, as good a neighborhood as one can afford to live in, and convenient nearness to schools, churches and stores. In a town or village build on as large a lot as possible, so as to secure air and sunlight, and to have room for a nice lawn or garden. In town or country build back as far from the street as convenient, so as to avoid the dust of the dry season and to allow room for trees and shrubbery. On the other hand do not select a locality where your family will be isolated from social intercourse with friends and neighbors, so necessary to health of mind and happiness.

"Remember that where the sun cannot enter, the doctor must, so let the house have a good sunny exposure, protected as much as possible from the cold, searching winds of winter. A group of evergreen trees on the north side of the house will help to break and temper these sweeping winds. The living rooms should be warmed and cheeried by the morning sun. Refuse, even if offered rent free, to live in a house with trees planted close around it, and in which the sun and free air of heaven cannot enter—American Queen.

Stockings with White Feet.
A physician, in a published interview, says the Indianapolis Journal, urges that the wearing of stockings with white feet will do more to promote ease in walking and relieve foot ills than anything else he suggested. Socks or stockings of cotton or silk thread in black bind the feet and make them swell, he says, no matter how fine and open they may be. The black dye with the hard thread of the silk variety is a combination that is particularly torturing to tender feet. Thin, unbleached, ball-trigged, he recommends. Preferably the whole sock or stocking may be white, but at least the foot should be. A further caution is added that new cotton hose, as well as all new underwear, should be washed before being worn, to take out the sizing used by manufacturers.

Eligibility.
Mrs. Blank—is your husband going to Mrs. Jason's funeral?
Mrs. Dash—Decidedly not! She never returned my last call.—Smart Set.

TOPICS OF INTEREST.

Live merchants are a reproach to antiquated ideals.

Advertising in the local paper induces home patronage.

In Russia only 11 in 10,000 people are made in England and the rate is 22.

Italy exports 105,000 tons of marble a year, valued at \$200,000.

The island of Sakhalin, the great penal colony of Russia, has splendid forests of fir and pine.

For a quarter of a century no new homes have been built in the Sussex (England) village of Slindon.

A newly married couple always imagine they are living on love until the first butcher's bill is handed in.

As a consequence of artificial propagation, the yield of red in the coastal waters between Maine and New Jersey has in ten years increased 50 per cent.

A FINE COUNTRY.
Resident of Ohio Says Western Canada Is an Ideal Land for Farmers and Ranchers.

A delegate from Ohio to Western Canada says: "The whole of Western Canada seemed to me to be a very fine country, but I spent most of my time about thirty miles east of Lacombe, in Alberta, near what is popularly known as the coal banks on the Red Deer River, and I am very pleased to report that the country appears to be everything that the Agents of the Canadian Government have claimed for it. Good water can be obtained almost anywhere from 17 to 40 feet, and fed generally by springs. The natural hay and grass were magnificent in their growth and wild pea vines very heavy. I met some of my friends who moved there ten years ago and two brothers who had absolutely nothing on their arrival seven years before now own two and a half sections of land and 175 head of cattle. They told me that they did not feed their stock all winter, in fact, never saw them again until the spring, when they came home fat and without loss. I gathered oats 6 ft. 4 high and running from 75 to 100 bushels per acre. It appeared to me that all grasses, wild and cultivated, grow to perfection in any part of Alberta that I saw, and the farmers were cutting from two to three tons of wild hay to the acre. I found the climate very desirable in every respect, and I am told that the winter is the finest part of the year. There is plenty of coal and wood to be had near at hand for the hauling, and such is my satisfaction with the country that I acquired some land and have put a bunch of cattle thereon. I can confidently recommend Western Canada as a suitable place for farmers to immigrate to, and can assure them the kindest treatment by the people there, so much so that one does not distinguish the fact that we have left the boundaries of the United States."

Hugh Spender, of the Westminster Gazette, one of the British Journalists who visited Canada this summer (1902), says: "We fell in with a young farmer from Somersetshire, England, driving a binder round a hundred acre field of wheat in Western Canada. In conversation I found that he came from within fifteen miles of my old home in Somersetshire. Here was the very man we wanted. He had come to Manitoba ten years ago, with a capital of \$10 on landing. In England he had been employed on a dairy farm, and earned eighteen shillings a week. He now owns 320 acres of land, his horses, buildings and cattle, and expects to have 4000 bushels of wheat this season. We had heard of such things in the old land, but they did not seem credible, until we came to this living example of the strides that it is possible to make in Manitoba. Had this man remained in England, it is pretty safe to say he would still be getting no more than eighteen shillings a week, while in the same period in Manitoba he has become a substantial and prosperous farmer."

"I know a man who commenced in Assiniboia, 15 years ago, with no means; his capital. Today this man owns 7000 acres of land, some 20 horses, 20 or 40 bullocks, cows, etc. He has built a good stone house with his own hands, and has every prospect of increasing his means in the future. Western Canada has the most exhilarating, bracing climate I ever knew. All that is required in the settler is perseverance, grit, patience and hard work. I will guarantee the country, if you will guarantee the man." From letter from a retired officer in the British army.

Two hundred and twenty-four gallons of fresh water weigh a ton.

RECORD OF THE PAST.
The best guarantee of the future is the record of the past, and over fifty thousand people have publicly testified that Doan's Kidney Pills have cured them of numerous kidney ills, from rheumatism backache to dangerous diabetes, and all the attendant annoyances, and sufferings from urinary disorders. They have been cured to stay cured. Here is one case:

Samuel J. Taylor, retired carpenter residing at 312 South Third St., Golden, Ind., says: "On the 25th day of August, 1897, I made an affidavit before Jacob C. Mandy, notary public, stating my experience with Doan's Kidney Pills. I had suffered for thirty years and was compelled at times to walk by the aid of crutches, frequently passed gravel and suffered excruciatingly. I took every medicine and some marked that I heard about, and I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and the results I gave to the public in the name, on the 15th day of July, 1902, making this further statement, that I have had no occasion to use either Doan's Kidney Pills or any other medicine for my kidneys. The cure was a permanent one."

A FURTHER TRIAL of this great Kidney medicine which cured Mr. Taylor will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. (Address: Foster-McIlhenny Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.)

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Peruna in the House for Catarrhal Diseases.



MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.
UNDER date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:

"My wife had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the past 25 years.

"Her case had baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing.

"She also was passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life. In June, 1892, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manalin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her. She firmly believes that she would have been dead only for these wonderful remedies.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been 25 years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions, and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me.

"Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more. Catarrh cannot exist where Peruna is taken according to directions. Success to you and your remedies."

John O. Atkinson, Independence, Mo.

In a letter dated January 8, 1900, Mr. Atkinson says, after five years' experience with Peruna:

"I will ever continue to speak a good word for Peruna. In my rounds as a traveling man I am a walking advertisement for Peruna and have induced many people during the past year to use Peruna with the most satisfactory results. I am still cured of catarrh."

John O. Atkinson, Independence, Mo.

Box 272.

When old age comes on, catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people. This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to old people. Peruna is their safe-guard. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised that meets these cases exactly.

Such cases cannot be treated locally; nothing but an effective systemic remedy could cure them. This is exactly what Peruna is.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

An Irish Refrigerator.
An Irish woman was looking at refrigerators in a house-fitting store some months ago. After examining into the merits and qualities of a number of them, she purchased the one that the salesman assured her would keep food the best. Some days after the woman called and requested them to take that refrigerator back, as it would not keep anything better than the kitchen side of the cellar. The salesman smiled and asked her if she had not put things in it to keep the things cold. "Enough are in it! Why, you are crazy, man. I don't put any ice in it. Anything will keep cold if you put ice in it. I bought the refrigerator so that I would not need the ice."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Hassett—"The way people rave over slender girls makes me tired. I think the plumper a girl is the prettier she is. I never attended the woman called and requested them to take that refrigerator back, as it would not keep anything better than the kitchen side of the cellar. The salesman smiled and asked her if she had not put things in it to keep the things cold. "Enough are in it! Why, you are crazy, man. I don't put any ice in it. Anything will keep cold if you put ice in it. I bought the refrigerator so that I would not need the ice."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Any man can make his wife do anything he wants to.—Chicago Daily News.

Instructions of a Great Name.
The Chicago Indians have invested \$8,000,000 in the State bank and own 1,500,000 acres of land. Each brave owns and possesses in the tribe possessions to the value of \$10,000, and the interest on their money in the bank affords an annual income of \$300 to each member. This is great. Hereafter let them call them the Ojagans.—N. Y. Telegram.

Wherein He Was Different.
McJagger—Oh, he's a regular hog. He wants the best of everything for himself.

Thompson—Well, we all want that. Yes, but he always manages to get it.—Philadelphia Press.

Helping It Along.
Lady Visitor—What a handsome man, and how kind and gentle he looks.

McJagger—Yes, madam. He is one of the loveliest murderers we have.—Chicago News.

He chooses right who refuses light.—Lam's Horn.

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cures aches and injuries. It ought to be in easy reach in every home.

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MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CURES CONSTIPATION

Constipation is the rotting and decaying of undigested food in the alimentary canal. Disease germs arise from this festering mass, which find their way into the blood. The blood becomes impure and shortly the entire system gives way to the unhealthy condition.

You cannot cure a case like this by taking pills or other common cathartics. A laxative will not do. A blood medicine is the only cure. Mull's Grape Tonic is a gentle and mild laxative in addition to being a blood making and strength giving tonic which immediately builds up the wasted body and makes rich, red blood that carries its health-giving strength to every tissue at every heart beat.

Mull's Grape Tonic is made of pure crushed fruit juices and is sold under a positive guarantee.

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